CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,387—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1891.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "PEKIN."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on BOARD will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, 24th March. Only hand packages can be received in this launch, heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, by 10 a.m., on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. BENGAL........	4499	800	W. Barratt......	28th Mar.
† SIAM.............	3041	500	W. J. Nantes....	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR....	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	16th „
B.L. CLYDE.........	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN..........	3998	600	P. Harris.	....24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne ..	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th Mar.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton ..	9th Apr.

[illegible]dition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves [illegible]ina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at [illegible]ort or ports.

[illegible]r further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE..	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR ..	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE..	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI.........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA..	R. Deperis..	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA..	R. Deperis....	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones..	3,600	400	11th April, '91.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL..	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortable fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. HISPANIA......	S. Abrey	3389	30th March.
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA....	Jas. Brown ..	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents,

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 29th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN....	J. Greenhorn..	3,267	23rd March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 17th March, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,

29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR..	3000	G. Muller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND ..	2950	N. Harrison..	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF

JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to diabetic patients can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

MESSRS. SINGER AND COMPANY'S BICYCLES and TRICYCLES are noted for the Superiority of Workmanship and Excellence of Finish.

SINGER'S STRAIGHT STEERER TRICYCLES.

The construction of these celebrated Tricycles has been further improved, so that they may now be considered as the most perfect Tricyles extant. Price ..Rs. 400

SINGER'S APOLLO SAFETY BICYCLES.

The "Apollo" is one of the latest improvements of Singer & Co., and is strongly recommended as being a thoroughly efficient and complete geared up Safety Machine, which has been well tested on all kinds of roads. It is extremely rigid, has perfect chain adjustment adjustable handles and saddle, powerful brake, comfortable foot-rests, and is of best quality in every respect.

SPECIFICATION.—30 inch Wheels speeded to 54 inch ball bearings to all running parts except pedals, enamelled and with parts plated. Price ......Rs. 300

MINIATURE TRICYCLES FOR CHILDREN.

These are made on the Singer celebrated Straight Steering principle and are a greate improvement on other miniatures, as the steering is so much more simple. They have good plain bearing, good tyres, foot-rests, &c., and are suitable for either Girls or Boys, from 4 to 8 years of age Price.........Rs. 105

MINIATURE TRICYCLES FOR YOUNG RIDERS.

This is a really good Tricycle for its puryose, being constructed of weldless steel tube and good material throughout. Price ....Rs. 200

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

		Rs.	a.
Lamps "King of the Road," Head Japanned.	each	15	0
Do. do. do. Plated...	„	20	0
Do. do. Hub Japanned......	„	14	0
Do. do. do. Plated	„	20	0
Do. "The Victor of the Path" do. Japanned	„	15	0
Do. "Club" do. do.	„	7	0
Do. "The Stella" (for Tricycle Safeties) do.	„	6	0
Spanners "King Dick"	„	3	0
Spanners, complete with Screwdriver	„	2	0
Spoke Adjusters	„	3	0
Cyclists' Wallets ....each from Rs. 2-4 to	„	5	0
The Useful Gong	„	2	0
Tyres, from 18 inches to 52 inches	per lb.	5	0
Tyre Heater for use in fixing Tyres	each	4	8
Oil Hole Covers, flat	„	0	6
Do. do. circular	„	0	12
Ardill's Liquid Enamel	„	1	0
Nuts, plated, ¼ to ⅜ inch	„	0	6
Do. 7-16 to ⅝ inch.....................	„	0	6
Oil Can, with Needle	„	0	10
Do. Pockets, Leather......................	„	0	10
Spokes	„	0	10
Screws	each As. 4 and	0	6
Balls for Bearing	each	0	6
Cement for mending cuts, &c	„	1	2
Do. for fixing Tyres, &c	per packet	1	4
Trouser fasteners............................	per pair	0	6
Do. do. "Lucas's Patent Clips"	„	0	10
Anti-Rust Composition	per bottle	1	2

We have been instructed to clear the two following items to make room for new Stock:—

SINGER'S SPRINGFIELD TANDEM.

A Straight steerer Similar to the "S. S. S." and is very suitable for persons going on tour or for long distances there being plenty of room for luggage, &c. Each rider, being directly over the treadles, is in the best possible position to make full use both of weight and strength. Part plated and part enamelled. Original Price Rs. 550. Now offered for ......Rs. 275

THE "APOLLO" SOCIABLE TRICYCLE.

This forms one of the most enjoyable forms of Tricyling enabling either two Gentlemen or a Lady and Gentleman to ride together. Made of the same excellent quality and finish as the single "Apollo." Original Price Rs. 500. Now offered for..................Rs. 250

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it, "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place, among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IS IT NOT MALARIA THAT TROUBLES YOU?

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

KEEP a Bottle of this Marvellous Remedy by you at Home or Travelling. Instant relief is guaranteed in all forms of Fevers. Ague, Chill, Malarious and Bilious Fevers are positively cured in few Doses. Eradicates and neutralises the Poison, quick and complete.

IT IS UNRIVALLED AND HAS NO EQUAL!

Try a bottle and convince yourself; it cures while other remedies fail. Pills or fluid Re. 1-8. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Market; VALI HOOSAN and Co., Medow Street; D. P. MADON and Co., at Surat, &c., &c. Pills are perfectly tasteless, but completely soluble in the Stomach.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } **F. S. MADON & CO.** { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A MARATHA GRADUATE for the post of Assistant Teacher in H. H. the Nizam's Government High School, at Gulburga, on a Salary of Halli Siccas Rs. 50 a Month. Preference will be given to one who has taken Persian for his Second Language.

A. VENOOGOPAUL PILLAI,

Inspector of Schools,
Southern Division, Hyderabad (Deccan).

FOR SALE.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.

THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL

to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"JUST ARRIVED Per s. s. KOLPINO" a Brand new English-made Canoe LANDAU, and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson, of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and Four-in-Hand.

Also for sale best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE on Malabar Hill.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance..........	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,

Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

Secretary.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's GOVT.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.

12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.

15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD................................	from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..............................	from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL	from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE

JUST LANDED

A

CHOICE SELECTION

OF

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS

FROM THE BEST LONDON MAKERS.

Ladies' Dress Baskets.
Ladies' Dress Portmanteaus.
Troopship Trunks.
Bullock Trunks.
Uniform Cases.
Travelling Baths.
Deck Chairs.
Camp Kit
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
"Wolseley" Valises, with Cork Beds.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Sovereign Purses.

Rug Straps.
Ladies' Hand Bags.
Courier Bags.
Brief Bags.
Hat Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Fitted Dressing Bags.
Gladstone Bags Black, and Brown.
Knockabout Bags.
Money Belts.
Leather Hat Cases.
Tiffin Baskets.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE....................MR. GEORGE CROFTON.

LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) MARCH 23,
IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS,
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

Kate Hardcastle....................MRS. POTTER.
Young Marlow....................MR. BELLEW.

Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

WEDNESDAY 25 } "FROU-FROU."
THURSDAY 26 }
FRIDAY 27 | "LADY OF LYONS."

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.
"LA TOSCA."
PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.
T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE beg most respectfully to inform the constituents of HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO., Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper, and Periodical Agents of Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, also the Public in General that we have PURCHASED their GOOD-WILL and the STOCK-IN-TRADE, and that as we are putting the business on an entirely New Footing and Systematic and able Management, we are fully confident to give every satisfaction to our Patronizers by prompt and best attention to all orders, small and large.

D. B. TARAPURVALA SONS AND CO.,
Successors to
HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO., BOOKSELLERS, Stationers, News Agents, &c., Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 27th, 28th, and 30th Instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

YACHT-PIANINO, by Chappell, 3' 6" by 3' 3" by 1' 4; folding keyboard, 5 octaves. Pedals act continuously, otherwise in good order, with zinc-lined deal travelling case, Rs. 100.

ALSO HEARSON'S CHAMPION INCUBATOR for 100 eggs, with Foster-mother Poultry Fountains, feeding troughs, Rs. 75.

ALSO TENTS VARIOUS.
Apply J. FAIRLIE MUIR, Belgaum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 23 OF 1890.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROSJEE DAVUR of Bombay Parsi, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEN NUZMUDIN of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the Hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Muncherjee Nowrosjee Davur and of the abovenamed Defendant Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground lying at foot of the Malabar Hill, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2196, sub No. 1, and Street No. 523, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Sadanand Mucconjee and Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and on or towards the West by the property of Javerchund Goolabchund and which said land and ground was formerly in the occupation of C. A. Greves subsequently in the occupation of D. Sala and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 20th Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1890-91.

- Albums (Photo. & Scrap).
- Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
- Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
- BENT WOOD FURNITURE.
- Canteen Baskets.
- Carpets.
- CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
- Cigar Cases and Holders.
- CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
- Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).
- Cigarette Cases and Holders.
- COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
- Counterpanes.
- Curtains (Door and Window).
- D'Oyleys.
- Eau de Stuttgart.
- ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
- Folding Furniture.
- Folding Tables (Iron).
- Luncheon Baskets.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
- PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
- Piano Insulators.
- Piano Stools.
- Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
- Roasting Jacks and Screens.
- Sheeting.
- Shikar Cloth.
- Smokers' Requisites.
- Snuffs.
- Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
- SPOTTED CABANAS.
- TABLE LINEN.
- Table Covers Fancy.
- Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
- TOBACCOS.
- Toilette Table Covers.
- Towels.
- Travellers' Requisites.
- Wanzer Cookers.
- Warming Stoves.
- Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of ¾" and ⅝" TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday the 8th April next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY.
OPEN ALL DAY.
The BENEFIT of the SISTERS LILLYS and the GREAT BICYCLISTS at 10 p.m.
Balcony Rs. 3; Front Seats Rs. 2; Back Re. 1.
Skating 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co,
AUCTIONEERS,

WILL sell by AUCTION this MONDAY the 23rd March, at 2 p.m. sharp, a lot of Planking Timber.

1 Horse and 1 small pony.

Both well broken in and in good condition, also lot of Sundries.

SEQUAH
SPEAKS
ON THE
BORI BUNDER
EVERY EVENING
AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1891 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Tenth Day of April next at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

TENDERS FOR C. I. PIPING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,500 RUNNING FEET (more or less) of 9 inch CAST IRON PIPING, including bends and special castings.

The pipes to have the ordinary spigot and socket joints.

Each pipe to have the letters S. S. W. cast outside the socket in Roman capital letters, one inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in projection; below this the year (1891) to be cast in Roman numerals, ¾" in length and ⅛" in projection, and the thickness of the pipe to be distinctly cast in figures under above letters and date.

The pipes to be cast on end in dry sand moulds, to be of uniform bore and thickness of metal throughout, without any belts; the whole to be of the best grey metal, remelted from the Cupola, and to be perfectly free from flaws and defects of every kind and description.

The pipe to be 9-1⁄" thick, and to be tested by hydrostatic pressure equal to a column of water 800 feet in height, and whilst subject to such pressure, to be struck with a 5 lb. hammer from end to end.

The testing to be done at the foundry, under the inspection of a person nominated and paid by the contractor, but previously approved by the Engineer in charge. In special cases this may be dispensed with on a written warranty being given that the tests have been fairly carried out.

The pipes will be finally tested after being laid, and should any of them prove defective, the contractor will have to replace them at his own expense.

All pipes, wherein any airholes shall be found plugged up, or wherein the casting is not of uniform thickness, will be rejected, and if discovered after delivery, will be removed forthwith at the contractor's expense and risk.

The pipes to be most carefully coated externally and internally, in a proper manner, with Dr. Angus Smith's solution before any rust sets in.

Tenders should specify rates for (1) straight pipes in 9 feet lengths, (2) bends, (3) special castings, all delivered at Simla, and they should state the earliest date by which the pipes could be delivered after the receipt of the order. As the pipes are very urgently required, preference will be given to those tendering for an early date.

Tenders are also invited for the laying of the pipes. The pipe trench will be provided.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Earnest money (Rupees one hundred) must accompany every tender, which will be returned at once if the tender is not accepted.

All tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and must reach his office before 12 noon of the 31st Instant, at which time they will be opened in the presence of any of the parties tendering, who wish to attend.

In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

ALFRED YOUNGHUSBAND,
Executive Engineer,
Simla Municipal Sewage Works.
Simla, the 16th March, 1891.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams........	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras..........	17-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S New Opera "Ivanhoe." Please register names for copies early. Latest Burlesques, Songs, Piano Solos and Dance Music published.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPAH, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWK from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHA to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RICH PARIS MANUFACTURE, Crepe Silk Embroidered, Gent's Ties, extremely elegant. An Assortment forwarded on approval.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY at MATHERAN, FOR SALE, next SATURDAY, Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's estate. Refer to Crawford and Co., Auctioneers.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER from one of the Leading Continental Firms is open to an engagement. Apply to "No. 155," Lower Circular Road Calcutta.

WANTED, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Cotton Press, Up-Country. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, Eurasian, not older than 35 years, good at figures and correspondence. Monthly salary Rs. 20, or more according to ability.—Apply to "R," care of this Office.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADDRESS will be Byculla NEW BUILDING, opposite G. I. P. R. Byculla Station.—J. N. CABINET-MAKER.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gents can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are Ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5, Postage, 4 Annas.—Bombay Gazette, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DOCTOR, Oculist-Optician, 35, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest has ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSON and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gonkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious fever. Surgeon-Major M. A. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BEST BREAD AWAIT

HEARSCH AND CO.,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS. The Best Quality of English, German, American, and French Bread to be had at all hours of the Day or Night. They supplied the Imperial Prince of Russia's Fleet while here, and received very good reference. They are suppliers to Marine Battalion and 4th Rifles, Messes, and likewise Byculla Club.

Bread under Medical Approval.
Please Send Order, FALKLAND ROAD.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1891, and on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of (Rs. 42-8) Forty-Two and Eight Annas per Share, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1890, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 23rd of March, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 14th March, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 127 OF 1891.

PARASHRAM HIRALAL and BHOORJU SHANKERLAL, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHIVANAND VERILAL CHHOGALAL NILKANTH, PUNALAL RUPRAM, CHATOORBHOOJ KISSONLAL, VISHWANATH GANESH, GOKULCHAND SHIVRAM and CHHOGALAL SHAMKARAN, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ....Defendants.

UNDER Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure notice is hereby given to all the adult male members of the Shrimali Brahmin caste or community in Bombay, that the plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit praying for the following relief:—

(a). That they may be declared to be the head members or managers of the said caste.

(b). That the distribution of caste moneys made by the defendants as in the plaint mentioned be declared illegal and improper.

(c). That the plaintiffs be declared entitled to make the distribution of such caste funds, and in order thereto that the Defendants be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the whole of the moneys which were in their hands prior to the distribution made by them.

(d). That (if necessary) an account be taken of the moneys collected and distributed as aforesaid and a proper adjustment made and payment made to all the members of the caste entitled thereto.

(e). That (if necessary) a Receiver may be appointed to collect such funds and distribute same in the usual way after making proper entries in the book kept for that purpose.

(f) That the Defendants may be restrained by the Injunction of this Honorable Court from making any distribution of caste moneys except in accordance with the resolutions and established custom of the caste.

(g). That the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit; and

(h). That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.—Dated the 6th Day of March, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 7th Day of March, 1891.
MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER, and SMETHAM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

JEHANGIR MANEKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay....................Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, KAMABAI SAHEB RAJE SHIRKE, daughter of MALHARAO, the ex Gaikwar of Baroda, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Poonah, and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay............Defendants.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
APPEAL No. 639.
SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. } Appellant and 1st Defendant.

vs.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay. } Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal, and bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred & Ninety, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee, Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, and Soonder Saloo Naiquin, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a Red Colored boundary in the ground plan filed in the above suit in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also all the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and which Agiary premises are delineated with a Green Colored Boundary on the said plan, but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor, which said three rooms are also delineated with a Green Color Boundary, and marked respectively, I. J. and H. in the said plan, and form part of the said Agiary premises, all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, New No. 442, old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697, and 639, and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2-8888, and 2-8889, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, and 43, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Musjid Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row, and partly by Raghoonath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed Appellant and First Defendant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Respondents abovenamed, No. 39, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd Day of March, 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following Business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1891, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd March to 6th April 1891.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 25 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 5 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 605 OF 1890.

EDULJEE ASLAJEE DARUWALLA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar), without the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.

vs.

MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE DARUWALLA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, also residing at Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar) without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 25th day of November 1890 it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2353-12-5 for debt and interest and Rs. 618-3-0 the taxed costs of this Suit noted in the Margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 10th day, December, 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the south by the property of Bora Abdoolaly Hussonally, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Parel Road, and on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the joint names of the Defendant and his mother Bai Pirojbai, widow of the late Aslajee Dorabjee, deceased, under old No. 2317, New No. 3373, old Survey No. 1172 1173, and New Survey No. 4327 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Property Taxes under street No. 126 and ward No. 552, 554, and are in the occupation of Bai Pirojbai, widow of the late Aslajee Dorabjee, the defendant's mother, and her and defendant's tenants.

The defendant has a moiety or one equal half part or share in this property, the estimated value of which property is about Rs. 6,000 (the other moiety belonging to the defendant's mother, the said Bai Pirojbai, widow).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or dwelling-house and shops standing thereon situate on the west of Parel Road aforesaid, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 352 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the south by the property herein before firstly described, on or towards the north by Bapty Road, on or towards the east by Parel Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the defendant under old No. 2317 and 2303, and New No. 3374, old Survey No. 1162 and 1161, and New Survey No. 4326, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Property Taxes under Street No. 127-128 and ward No. 585, 588, 590, and are in the occupation of Karim Deena and other tenants.

The defendant has a 4-13 share in this property, the estimated value of which property is about Rs 10,000, the other co-sharers in this property are the plaintiff, defendant's mother, and his three sisters.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated the 10th day of December, 1890, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The property firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock p.m. respectively on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1891.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th day of February, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

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BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

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STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
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Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 11 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

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	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished....................	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make....................	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5½ Octave American Organ....................	185
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Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

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Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

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CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent,

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See you get "CELANDINE.' Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
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PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—MR. E. NORTON, 39, High Holborn, London, Eng.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.
"She Stoops to Conquer," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on on the 21st:—H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, from Portsmouth; Arabia (s), Busreh; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; and Cyrene (s), Shields. Yesterday:—M. Lebanon (s), from Perim; Drummond (s), Glasgow; and Heathfield (s), Shields.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Fastnet (s), for Trieste, &c.; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c.; Hoosienee (s), Jeddah, &c.; Latona (s), Rangoon; Assam (s), Aden; Aska (s), Karachi; Altmore (s), and Nubia (s), Marseilles. Yesterday:—Pandora (s), for Trieste, &c.; and Kolpino (s), Hull.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Birchfield and H. M.'s s. s. Cossack entered the dock on Saturday.

I. M. Railway.—The traffic returns for the week ending 14th March, 1891, show an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,00,766, in receipts.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, Penang, and Hongkong, per extra steamer Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

The Rink.—We learn that the Sisters Lillys, the great bicyclists, will give some marvellous performances at the Rink this evening, as it is their Benefit before leaving Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway for the week ending 28th February, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 73,370 maunds and Rs. 135 in the earnings.

Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.—The joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. on Monday. The Hon. H. M. Birdwood will preside.

A Baroda Defamation Case.—The conviction, and sentence in the defamation case brought by Col. Nipen against the Baroda Watsal have been reversed by the High Court of Baroda, thereby annulling the decision in this case of the District Court presided over by Mr. Abbas Tyebjee.

Tired of Life.—An inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, on Saturday afternoon, on the body of a Hindu, named Buchoo, aged 50 years. On Friday last deceased had a quarrel with his mother, who asked him to pay her for his board and lodging. Deceased refused, and immediately went and hanged himself in a stable. An open verdict was recorded.

An old Jail-Bird.—Santoo Vithoo, an old offender, was on Saturday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On Friday last Abdool Kadar, a shopkeeper at Nalbazar, went out of his shop to drink water at a pipe close by. Meanwhile the accused entered the shop and stealing six brass-pots was walking away when he was arrested. There were four previous convictions against the accused, and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Child drowned in a Tank.—An enquiry was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, on Saturday afternoon, at Byculla, on the body of Peelee, a young Hindoo girl, aged three years. On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, deceased was playing in the compound of her father's house, near a fountain, containing about three feet of water, and surrounded with a wall about two feet high. The child accidently fell over the wall into the cistern head downwards. A brother of the deceased at once raised an alarm which brought his parents on the scene, but the child was dead before it could be got out of the water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this afternoon at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Valse	Visionen	Gungl.
Polonaise	Hofball	Gungl.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	La Gitana	Bucallosi.
Polka	Fiorella	W. C. Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 8-30 this evening:—

Polka	Chic	D'Albert
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Selection from	Rigoletto	Argd by Lamotte
Valse	Mirage	C. Louthian
The Lost Chord		A. Sullivan
Selection	The Grand Duchess	Offenbach
Quadrille	Iolanthe	D'Albert
Galop	Flick and Flock	P. Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Jamshed-i-Naoroz.—His Excellency the Persian Consul-General at Bombay was on Saturday visited by Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and several other leading Parsee gentlemen in honour of the Jamshed-i or Sultan-i-Nowroz, which is considerd and observed as a day of great rejoicings, as it is really the New Year's Day in Persia, and other Eastern countries. His Excellency and his two sons received the visitors with great cordiality and treated them to sweets and "sherbut" as a token of friendship and good-will subsisting between his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia and the Parsees of India. His Excellency said he would be most happy to inform his Majesty of the cordiality manifested towards him by the Parsees of Bombay. We are requested to state that the Consul-General would be glad to see Parsee gentlemen during the next two or three days on this auspicious occasion.

Daring House-Breaking and Theft.—Abdool Latiff and Mahomed Omar, two well known characters, were on Saturday last, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, charged with house-breaking by night and theft. On the 27th of February last Assadoolla Karmani, a mogul boot and shoe merchant, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, locked his shop, and went home for the night. On opening his shop the next morning he found everything in disorder. A couple of boxes had been broken and the furniture knocked about. On examination he found that shoes and boots of the value of Rs. 162 were missing. He at once informed the police of the occurrence. For a long time all the thieves could not be traced. At last they were caught at Ahmedabad on the 16th instant, and property, worth about Rs. 100, was recovered. They were brought to Bombay on the 17th instant, and placed before Mr. Hamilton. At the request of the police the case was remanded till Saturday, to enable the police to obtain evidence. On Saturday last the accused were brought before Mr. Hamilton and sentenced to three years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The first accused had been thrice before convicted of house-breaking and theft.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	308

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road' London, England.

THE KHAMBEKAR STREET MURDER CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, before Mr C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Buchoo Haji Abdoola and his wife Rahimatbai were brought up on the charge of murdering Haji Abdulla Haji Noor Mahomed and four other Mahomedans, in Khambekar Street, on the 22nd of January. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakordass, Dhurumsey and Cama, appeared for the accused.

When the case was called counsel for the prosecution said he did not propose to call any further evidence in that Court.

Mr. Richardson formally framed the charge of murder against the prisoner Buchoo Haji Abdoolla, which was read out to him. The prisoner declined to make any statements in his defence, and said he would tender the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown in the High Court.

The Magistrate then formally committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

With regard to the female prisoner Rahimatbai, the wife of Buchoo, Mr. Richardson said there was no evidence beyond that of the approver Dawood Abbaji against her and he therefore discharged her.

On the application of Mr. Badroodin Tyabjee the Court directed the surety bonds deposited on behalf of Rahimatbai to be cancelled and the title-deeds returned.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Asabai, the stepmother of Buchoo Hajee, who is implicated in the Kambekar Street murder case, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue by Dr. Blaney, the coroner. Asabai died on the 9th October of last year. A few days after the mysterious deaths in Khambekar Street certain information was given to the police, who caused the body of Asabai to be exhumed from the Mahomedan Cemetry at Kelewadi, on the 7th of February last. The following evidence was recorded:

Dr. Barry, Chief Chemical Analyser to Government, said:—On the 9th of February this year I received from the assistant to the coroner's surgeon seven sealed bottles. The bottles contained respectively remains of heart and lungs, liver, the stomach contents, and other portions of the body of Asabai. I also received three boxes containing earth removed from the grave of the late Asabai. I examined the contents of the bottles sent to me and was able to detect the presence of alcholoid of strychnia. At such a long period after the date of death it would be impossible to state with any certainty as to whether the quantity of the alchaloid found would represent a poisonous quality of strychnia. A poisonous dose of strychnia is generally taken at one grain for an adult. I should not consider strychnia to be an accumulative poison. If there had been less than one grain of strychnia in the body of the deceased at the time of her death four and a half months ago I very much doubt if I would have been able to detect the presence of strychnia in the viscera.

Dr. Chowksey, acting surgeon to the coroner, also gave evidence. He made a long statement in which he described his *post-mortem* examination of the body of Asabai and said that he sent to Dr. Barry for analyses seven sealed bottles containing the various organs of the deceased.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

THE FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the above institution was held on Saturday evening last in the premises in which the rooms are located, Church Gate Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. J. R Mody. The honorary secretary, Mr. R. M. Patel, read the report, from which it was seen that the institution had been opened in April, 1886, with 115 subscribers in the first year. Thirty years ago this number showed only a limited increase of 69 members, but in 1870 better results were achieved by securing 218 members, all told; when in 1880 the number rose to 433. But last December that total was very nearly doubled by the number of members in that month being 740, which represented the number of subscribers at present on the list. Working, however, on the suggestions made in the last report, Mr. J. P. Mistry, a director, used his good offices with Sett N. M. Petit, with a view to get a substantial permanent endowment for the library. He succeeded in his endeavours, for Mr. Petit had offered Rs. 25,000 to the library, on condition that the institution should bear the name of his late lamented son, Mr. Jamsetjee in perpetuity. This handsome donation, along with the existing capital of the library, is proposed to be vested in a trust intended to be created shortly. A reserve fund of Rs. 9,800, invested in Government Loan Notes and a Port Trust Bond, and cash balances in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of Rs 2,558 and in the Bombay Bank of Rs. 194, and Rs. 10 with the librarian, constitute the financial standing of the library; whilst the total expenditure for the year, amounting to Rs. 4,572, left a margin on the right side of about Rs. 1,201, out of the current year's revenue. Under the arrangement above described, the name by which the library will be hereafter designated is "The Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Fort Reading Room and Library." Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and the balance-sheet of accounts; appointing scrutineers to report upon the voting lists for the election of new office-bearers and re-electing the auditors. The meeting was then converted into a special general meeting, when it was resolved to consolidate the Rs. 9,500 of the library with Rs. 25,000 offered by Mr. Petit, the same to be vested in a trust-fund; also changing the designation of the library, as suggested in the directors' report. Special thanks were voted to Mr. N. M. Petit for his liberal donation.

HIGH COURT.—March 23.

(Before the Hon. Justice Bayley.)
To speak to the minutes of order.

615-77—Craigi, L and O—Vimalchund alias Bapoobhai Vigachund vs Oomedram Chubildas and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

587-83—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Agarchund vs Lalchund Banodiram—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.

530-88—M H Khan, for pauper—Janmahomed Laduck vs. Luduck Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

For hearing objections to the Commissioner's report.

300-87—Jefferson, B. D and K—Ganajeebhai Poonja vs-Bhau Meya Gulam Mohedin, &c.—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

55-91—H S Dikshet Hussonally Sulamanjee vs Harivalubdas Balgowandas.

39-91—In person—Nensey Soonderjee vs Gopal Soonderjee.

40-91—B V N Kirtikar—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.

403-89—Saunrao P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little S F and N.

For Hearing on second and third issues.

597-89—Balkrishna V N K—For pauper—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G. R and B and B V N K.

Defended New Long Causes.

704-90—Jefferson B D and K—Vithuldas Ghellabhai vs-Raliatbai and others—Macfarlane, E. and H.

709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S

710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.

716-90—In person—a pauper—Bahadoorsing Sookhsing vs Jokun Sobhan Purdesee—Janardhen G.

720-90—Mansukial, D and J—Ruzoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

687-89—Payne, G and S—Narrondas Daulutram vs Buldeo Ramrutton—Pestonji and R.

32-90—Pestonji and R—Buldeo Ramrutton vs Hanutram Chuturbhuj and others—Payne G and S.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

317-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Tucker Vussonjee Munjee and another vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, T and R.

Postponed Long Causes.

599-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Bhogee and others vs Adumji Peerbhoy—Conroy and B.

395-90—Khunderao M—For pauper—Dadoba Hurrychundjee vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little S F and N.

380-90—Wadia and G—Kuverji Heerji vs Kharwa Dewjee Bhoga—Roughton and B.

318-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and others vs Dhunbai and others—Payne G and S, and In person.

412-90—Tyabjee and D—Beharilal Buldrodas and another vs Saligram Chajumul and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

511-90—Chitnis, M and M—Goolabchund Herachund vs Magonlal Ganput and another—E. Wilkin.

547-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazullu Khaklam vs Fazul Nur Mahomed—Little, S F and N.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

(Monday in Holy Week).

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-0 p.m.—Evensong.
6-0 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

A New industry is springing up in Brazil consequent upon the discovery of an ingenious Portuguese. He has struck the novel idea of canning cocoanuts in spiced syrups, and these are said to be particularly well received in Portugal, to which country consignments have already been made.

THE JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

On Friday evening last, on the premises of the Bai Bhikaeejee Bengalee Girls' School, Fort, Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B A., delivered before a large audience, composed of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, an interesting address on Shah Jamshed and the Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival, which was celebrated on Saturday. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

The lecturer at first gave a short outline of the career of king Jamshed, who founded the festival known as the "Jamshed-i-Naoroz." Jamshed was the third monarch of the Peshdadian dynasty of ancient Persia. His Avesta name was Yima, which, together with the word Khshaeta, which he received as a title, was converted into "Jamshed" in the later Persian literature. He was called Khshaeta or shining, because he was believed to possess special divine splendour or glory, which is known in the Avesta as "Kharehinang," and which corresponds to the "nimbo effulgens" of Virgil. Baillie and D'Hankerville place the date of this monarch about 3,200 B. C. According to Firdousi, he was both the spiritual and the temporal head of ancient Iran. To qualify himself as a religious teacher, he had retired at first to Mount Hukairya, a peak of Elbourz, to give his time to silent study and divine meditation. As a ruling monarch, he was very successful in improving the physical and moral condition of his people. Having consolidated his power as a ruler, he resolved to commemorate his success by holding a public festival on the first day of the new year, which also happened to be the day of the vernal equinox. The festival was held after him every year by succeeding Persian monarchs, and is known after him as the Jamshed-i-Naoroz festival. As it occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, it is looked to with great esteem also as a season festival. The lecturer compared this day of Jamshed-i-Naoroz to the 1st of January, which is observed in the whole of India as a holiday in commemoration of the day, ten years ago, when her Gracious Majesty took the title of the Empress of India. Having established her authority as a paramount power, having promoted the physical, moral, and mental good of her subjects, she appointed a day to commemorate her extraordinarily happy rule over India, and to take the glorious title of the Empress of India. The day is commemorated and will be always commemorated by the succeeding British Emperors of India as the glorious day of the foundation of the British Empire. As the 21st of March is still held in Persia as the Jamshed-i-Naoroz day, so will the 1st of January be always held in India as the Victorian Naoroz Day. The lecturer here read verses from the epic of Firdousi, describing how the festival was observed in ancient Persia, and then related how it is observed at present by the Shah of Persia and his people. According to Ousley, later Persian writers said, that the King Yima or Jam received the title of "Shed" (*i. e.* brilliant as the sun) from the fact of the sun's rays falling on the brilliant attire of King Jamshed when he ascended the throne on the first Jamshed-i-Naoroz Day, and giving him the appearance by reflection, as it were, of a second sun. According to Ousley, even in his time, the Shahs of Persia, when they received foreign ambassadors in Court, generally appointed a time when they expected the slanting rays of the sun to fall direct upon their brilliant throne and attire. Theophylactus said the same thing about King Hormuzd of the Sassanian Dynasty. The lecturer then said that the commencement of the season of spring on the day of Jamshed-i-Naoroz gave special *eclat* to the occasion. He described the advent of spring in Persia in the words of Firdousi whose verses on the subject he compared to the following beautiful lines of Thomson in the commencement of his "Spring":—

> "Come gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come.
> And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
> While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
> Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

The lectnrer said that the people of a hot country like India did not fully appreciate the pleasure with which the people of cold countries welcomed the Spring. While describing how the festival was observed in Persia, he said that the placing of mirrors and artificial reservoirs of water in the best part of the house, reminded one of a custom referred to by Firdousi, who said that, on the day of this Jamshed-i-Naoroz, King Kaikhoshro and other ancient Kings looked into a cup known as the Jehan-numæ jam, *i.e.*, the world-showing cup, before giving any opinion or advice on any extraordinary subject. When about four years ago Mr. Mody went to the Khyber Pass, he heard at the Fort of Jamrud, a place which the people connected with the name of Jamshed, traditional stories about the Jehan-numæ jam. A talah, *i.e.*, a pond, in the vicinity, was connected with the custom. The lecturer then showed a Persian coin on which a lion is represented as killing a bull. He said on the authority of Ousley, that on the day of this festival, even now a lion and a bull are made to fight in a public place. Great care is taken that the bull does not overpower the lion even by an accident. If that were to happen, it would be considered a bad omen in the commencement of the new year. His Majesty the Shah, the King of his subjects, should always overpower his enemies as the lion, the king of all animals, overpowers the bull in the show. The lion is an emblem on the Persian flags. All these emblems have great bearing on this festival of Jamshed-i-Naoroz, which occurs on the day of the vernal equinox. The lion is supposed to represent the diurnal sun; and the bull the nocturnal sun. Now as with the commencement of the spring the days become longer and overpower the night, which get shorter, the pictures on the coins, which it is said are sometimes specially made for the occasion, and the fight of the animals signify the same thing. As the servants and the attendants had to wait upon their masters and superiors on the day of the festival, in the time of the later Sassanian kings, a special day or days after the festival were set apart for the enjoyment of the servants, whose services the masters managed to dispense with for the time. The lecturer than dwelt on the end of Shah Jamshed, who flushed with his victories and successes became vain-glorious and was dethroned by a foreign invader. Firdousi askes his readers to draw a moral from the fall of this monarch, and says "never be proud even if you rise from a low grade of society to the position of a king." The lecturer said that Kutboodin, the celebrated founder of the Slave Dynasty of India, acted according to this precept of Firdousi. They say of him that he every day retired at a particular time to a chamber, and there, taking off his royal dress and ornaments, put on his former dress of a slave when he was the favourite servant of King Shahbudin. With that humble dress on he said his prayers. Once being asked by a courtier why he acted in that strange way, he said, he daily practised this in order to remind himself always of his former poor state, and to be always grateful to his God for elevating him to that high position. The lecturer concluded, by thanking the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind presence, and then thanked the chairman, Sir Jamshedjee, on his own behalf. He said that as Shah Jamshed, a prince of ancient Iran, had tried to spread the glory of ancient Persia, his the (chairman's) grand-father, Sir Jamshed, a prince of charity, had tried to shed glorious lustre on the name of the Parsee community.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina and Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Cama, and another to the chairman, proposed and seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama and Mr Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, closed the proceedings.

A NAOROZ BREAKFAST.

This festival is observed with great pomp and ceremony in Persia, Arabia, and Turkey, and by members of those nationalities wherever they happen to be living. King Jamshed of Persia was in the habit of meeting his subjects on this day, and after exchanging greetings, sat at one common dinner table. The Parsees also observed that day as their New Year in Persia; but after their immigration into India, by some strange miscalculation, they allowed their new year to lapse into September. They are now cognizant of their mistake, and have set on foot an earnest movement to put right their era and make it correspond with the natural, ancient and correct date, namely, the 21st of March. With this view Messrs. K. R. Kama, Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgar, and Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, asked about 175 Parsee gentlemen to meet on Saturday last, at the Dady Sett Fire Temple in the morning, and breakfast at one common table, and their request was heartily responded to. Before breakfast, Dustoor Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha, a gentleman learned in the Zoroastrian religion, delivered a lecture, taking for his text an extract from the "Gathas" to the effect that the sun, the moon, the stars, and other heavenly luminaries observe one invariable law in their movements, and their sole guide is God. Dilating upon this subject the learned Ervad (priest) argued at great length that the Parsees should unite and change their new year from September to the day of the vernal equinox, when the day and the night are of equal duration. The audience was composed of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and the former sang several songs, composed for the occasion by Mr. Pherozeshaw Rustamji Batlivala, in praise of God, and Zoroaster their prophet, and appealing to the good sense of the people to unite in one bond of brotherhood. The address being over, the sterner sex repaired to the breakfast table, while the ladies returned home, a relic of uncivilization still lingering among the Parsee society, and it was freely remarked that if the ladies were not allowed to share one common table, they ought to have been more courteously treated, as is always done on wedding occasions, by having a separate table. The table was prepared by Mr. Rustamji Framji of the Chandanwady Royal Bakery, and was all that could be desired. Before the assembly separated, Mr. K. R. Kama proposed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had taken the trouble to organize this social reunion and to Mr. Rustamji for providing such an excellent table, which was mostly in imitation of Persian viands. A general wish was expressed by those present to perpetuate this annual gathering and to improvise means of establishing the Jamshed-i or Sultan-i Naoroz as their New Year's Day. Mr. J. C. Cama supported the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

NATIVE PRESS.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The Bengal-Nagpore Railway is an important addition of over eight hundred miles to the net-work of railway in India. It reduces the distance between Bombay and Calcutta by a hundred and twenty miles. It runs through the Chattisghar district, the granary of India where, they say, the harvest never fails. In periods of famine the superabundance of this favoured land can be transported to foodless districts, and so while the grains in their plenty will be saved from rotting in one place, the people in another place will be saved from perishing from want. The commercial prospects of the line are very encouraging. It passes through extensive districts which are said to be not only exceptionally productive of ordinary trade staples, but possess mineral resources such as coal and iron.

MR. ACWORTH'S SYMPATHY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—It is perhaps not unsafe to guess that the main object of Mr. Acworth's visit to Madras was the inspection of the Leper Hospital of that city, so as to enable him to make the scheme in which he has set his heart a complete success. That is English energy and English perseverence. The other day at the meeting held under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw, Mr. Acworth gave the lady correspondent A. her due by telling his hearers that his scheme for affording protection to homeless lepers could not have been a success but for the appearance of that famous letter accompanied by a promise of five hundred rupees. But we think that to Mr. Acworth too the credit is equally due, since but for his energy and hearty support, the scheme would have remained under conception for a good long time. Well may the Bombay Municipality congratulate itself on its having secured such a servicable man as its Commissioner.

Mr. J. N. Tata's Charity.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Correspondents seem to be busy in the columns of our contemporaries in exercising their ingenuity in suggesting proposals for the disposition of the magnificent charity which Mr. J. N. Tata contemplates setting aside for the benefit of the members of his community. No doubt the suggestions have emanated from the best of motives. But they all seem to be speaking without the book. For our information is that the announcement which appeared in the papers some time ago was wholly premature. The scheme of the charity is still said to be in its preliminary stage. None was more sorry to find it announced, and that, too, inaccurately and without his knowledge, than the donor himself. Possibly, the announcement had its origin in some zealous indiscretion. Be that as it may. We think, that, under the circumstances stated, that it would be impertinent to offer further criticism or suggestion, at any rate till the scheme is matured and its objects are definitely settled. Mr. Tata's strong common sense and sound judgment may be relied upon to direct the munificent charity to the most beneficent channels.

ALEXANDRA N. G. ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—The managers of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution are to be congratulated on the substantial success they have been able to achieve during the last year, thanks, chiefly to their own unflagging zeal and great perseverance. As Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji observed in his reply to His Excellency, the task was indeed an uphill one. All the greater honour that it has been fairly surmounted. So far Mr. Cursetji and his indefatigable sister, Miss Sherinbai, seem to us to have all the spirit and perseverance of their father. They are veritably chips of the old block, and no mistake. The school has not only managed to add fully fifty per cent. to the number of its scholars, but nobly striven to pass as many as eight girls at the University Examination. This is the best test of the admirable teaching and efficiency of the school. As Lord Harris observed, the chief credit of this is due to the able school-mistress and her staff. We think so too. Last year, we said the school deserves every way support and encouragement from the *elite* of native society, and it is pleasing to record that these have been liberally accorded. Even the Maharaja of Mysore has opened out his purse with a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000. All this good result should give double energy to the staff and the Directors to surpass themselves during the current year.

A LECTURE-HALL FOR WOMEN.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We have lately had several occasions to record in these columns examples of charity by Parsee and Native gentlemen. This week an addition has been announced to the list. Among the memorials which Mr. Muncherji M. Bhownagree has established in this city to consecrate a sacred memory there is going to be one more in the shape of a Lecture-hall and Reading-room for women. He has offered Rs. 30,000 for it, on condition that Government should contribute a like amount and furnish a site for it. As the object is the advancement of female enlightenment, we hope that Government will readily agree to join hands with Mr. Bhownagree in a cause so noble. If, as the Governor observed at the Alexandra Girl's School gathering on Friday, the object of the Paramount Power in this country is to encourage the people to recognize the influential position which women have attained in an Englishman's home and to lead them to adopt the same views, one of the means for attaining that object is the proposed charity. A hall where Parsee, Hindoo and, perhaps, even Mehomedan women, may meet in friendly union, either to hear a lecture, or for reading or conversation, with friendly English women will serve to make them conscious of the beneficent power they can exercise in their homes, and render them capable of conducting themselves in the responsible position they occupy there. It will be a hall where the very memory which it is sought to perpetuate can have an elevating influence on the women that will avail themselves of its advantages. We trust that Government will make up for the samewhat sparing hand with which they have hitherto served the cause of female education by granting to the project the fullest co-operation sought for it, and that above all they will give it such a prominent and airy site as is essential to make it a success.

RECENT INSTANCES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRIZE.

The *Mahratta* says:—The opening of the Nagpur-Bengal line and of the Nassik Tramway are two important events which deserve more than a passing notice. Both these are strictly speaking European enterprizes and it is sad to reflect that with so much capital lying buried in the country in the form of ornaments we should always have to look to foreigners for the necessary capital for such gigantic as well as such small concerns. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway is a gigantic concern and we could not expect it to be satisfactorily carried on by Indians with Indian capital alone. From this point of view it seems unnecessary, nay, rather unwarranted to express any regret at its not being a native enterprize. Moreover the line passes through a fertile country as well as through a tract where famine is not an unfamiliar visitor. It is therefore very advantageous that the line has been constructed be the capital whosoever it may. But surely feeder lines like that of the Nassik Tramway could be undertaken and successfully managed by enterprising natives. They require a small capital as can be easily raised in this country and their management too could not be so difficult as to be beyond the capacity of experienced business men. Both these concerns are expected to be paying ones. The interest on the capital is so much loss to the country since we have capital lying idle. The Bengal Provincial Railway Company is the only attempt made by natives towards such enterprize and we are glad to learn that the affairs of the Company are making slow, very slow, but sure progress. Let one such enterprize succeed and then we shall probably see others of a like nature following. The natives are not adventurous. Of all the races the Parsees show some of the mental and moral qualities necessary for the making of a commercial nation. But their attention seems to be wholly engrossed by one industrial enterprize—that of cotton mills.

Only casual information has been furnished the House of Commons as to the manner in which the large sums of money authorised under the Imperial Defence Act 1888, the Naval Defence Act 1889, and the Barracks Act 1890, have been expended. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is being pressed to lay a return on the table, so that members may be fully informed on the subject before the debate on the Budget. Sir William Harcourt is moving in the matter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Kolpino, 1,518 tons, Captain J Rice, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Latona, 1,919 tons, Captain F B Bouchette, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

The steam-ship Altmore, 1,349 tons, Captain J Watson, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Aska, 180 tons, Captain G Jacobs, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Fastnet, 1,497 tons, Captain S R Chandler, cleared on Saturday last for Triestie and and Venice, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

The steam-ship Drummond, 1,794 tons, Capt J. M. Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Flower as cabin passengers from Kurrachee.

The steam-ship Cyrene, 1,904 tons, Capt. G. Hedly, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shields, 16th February, with a cargo of 3,189 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Chittagong (11th March), with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N Co's steam-ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G Mettel, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Budroodin and 7 friends, Mr N Missa, Mr Haroon, Mr Barakat, and 9 deck.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Bate, Mr and Mrs Hobhouse, Col C W Smith, Mr Bristed, Miss Bristed, and Mr Berinsker.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgn-Major Willings, Mr Phillips, Mr Woodbridge, Miss Morris, Mr McFarlane, Mr Webb, Mr Wilkins, and 366 deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 8 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Captain J Hext, Captain and Mrs Mein, Mr and Mrs Saville, Mr P Pleiderer, Miss de Castles, Mr J Thornton, 84 troops, and 228 deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major G Hildebran, Captain Vaughan, Col W Merriman, Mr Deovin Lieut-Col Firebrace, Mr J Zadig, Mr and Mrs H S Barnes, and two infants, Mr Suleman bin, mother and one friend, Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola, Mr McEvoy and one child, Mr Abdoola Meir, Mr Mahomed, Mr Abdoola Vobin Khalud, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kalpino	1518	Rice	A	F Muir & Co
,, Cossack		Cross	A	Government (Man-of-war.)
,, Hoosaini	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Trifels	1816	Meyerdirk	D	Glade & Co
,, Cy of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	F	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Springfield	1457	Robson	H	W&A Graham & Co
,, Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Wai		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Altmore	1349	Watson	N	F Muir & Co
,, Birchfield	1457	Robson	O	T Morrison & Co
,, Fastnet	1498	Chandler	P	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W&A Graham & Co
,, Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, R.Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
,, Bokhara	1643	Case	4	P & O S N Co
,, Pandora	1781	Mettel	6	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Imperator	2211	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Maria Teresa	2311	Deperis	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Nedjed	1692	Newly	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2138	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co
,, Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
HARBOR WALL.				
S.S. Aska	181	Jacobs		B I S N Co.
,, Kapurthala	671	Rothwell		Do.
,, Kavere		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Kistna	1110	Simpson	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	H. M.'s Troopship Malabar	Jones	Portsmouth, Feb 19.
	Arabia (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, March 7.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, March 13.
	Cyrene (s)	Hedly	Shields, Feb 16.
	Mt. Lebanon(s)	Nelson	Perim, March 11.
	Drummond (s)	Mundle	Glasgow, Feb 16.
	Heathfield (s)	McDonald	Shields, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Fastnet (s)	Chandler	Trieste, &c.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Hoosinee (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Latona (s)	Bouchette	Rangoon.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden.
	Aska (s)	Jacobs	Karachi.
	Altmore (s)	Watson	Marseilles.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Marseilles.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Trieste, &c.
	Kolpino (s)	Rice	Hull.

The steamer Kilwa, Captain Major, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered to load on Saturday last.
Steamer Castle Eden, for Naples and Genoa.
,, R. Rubattino, for Genoa &c.
,, Cyrene, for Havre and Dunkirk.
,, Nedjed, for Genoa.
,, Kistna, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
12	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Ebro s	Morgan	Hull via Bombay.
14	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
16	Sandfield s	McLeod	London via Bombay.
	Cumbria s	Miller	Port Said.
17	Drummond s	Mundle	Glasgow.
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via C. Coast.

DEPARTURES.

March.			
11	Aska s	Jacob	Bombay via C. Coast.
12	Kilwa s	Major	Bombay.
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool.
13	Trifels s	Metertirck	Bombay.
	Kolpino s	Rice	Bombay.
14	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
16	Ebro s	Morgan	Aden and Hull.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Siggen, Olsen, Volkart Brothers, not known.
,, Sandfield, Mcleod, F. Muir, & Co., for Antwerp.
,, Cumbria, Miller, Ralli Brothers for Hull.
,, Drummond, Mundle, W. Cooper, & Co., for Bombay.
,, Kapurthala, Rothwell B.I.S.N. Co., for Bombay.

Honours and dignities have still to be well paid for by their recipients. Besides the fees received at the Crown Office, Home Office, and by the office of Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, the Inland Revenue Commissioners anticipate a revenue of 3,000l. in the present year from the "stamp duties payable by the recipients of honours and dignities."

Mr. Hearson's case and others which have raised questions as to the rights of naval and military officers have given rise to a proposal to form an Officers' Rights Defence Association. The promoters think the behaviour of the Lords of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for War is occasionally so high-handed as to render it a grave necessity for officers to combine, so far as this can be done without contravening the Regulations, with a view to securing themselves the rights, benefits, and privileges conferred on them by the Orders in Council, Royal Warrants and Instructions now in force. The proposed Union would be formed in order to test at law any case in which the authorities may appear to be acting arbitrarily or *ultra vires*. Among suggested test cases are those of refusal on the part of the Admiralty to allow officers to retire when the latter contend that they have the option of doing so under Orders in Council; of altering Queen's Regulations to the detriment of officers without Royal sanction; of refusing legally established compensation and retiring allowances; of compelling officers like Lieutenant Brace Hall and Mr. Hearson to serve when, as contended by them, they have no engagement, and of dismissing officers without trial. There is one statement in the circular proposing this Defence Association which will take most people by surprise. It is proposed we are told, to procure, "by payment if necessary, the services of one or two influential M.P.'s, as already done by one branch of naval officers, to push the objects of the Association in the House." Who are the members so paid?

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 21.

For Liverpool.

City of Dublin s—25 bales wool, Nursey Khatan: 450 cwts myrabolams, S Dossa and Co.
Wistow Hall s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Pekin s—98 cwts gum, C Nurpal.

For Hull.

Kolpino s—825 cwts linseed, and 556 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co.

For Leghorn.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—500 cwts linseed, and 700 cwts wheat A Blascheck and Co; 510 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,000 gingelly seed, and 5,000 cwts linseed, Killiok Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 705 cales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 8,937 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 165 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 474 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hamburg.

Trifels s—28 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Egremont Castle s—220 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Havre.

Springfield s—435 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 950 cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Imperator s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Antwerp.

Birchfield s—4,017 cwts linseed, 3,515 cwts rapeseed, and 17,645 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Bendo s—2,001 cwts niger seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 751 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—2,805 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Pandora s—1 parcel gold coins, (Rs. 2,300), J Vijanund.

For Piraeus.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—14,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Maria Teresa s—15 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Bokhara s—2 cases vox, Lawrence and Co; 125 cwts cloves, D Merwanjee and Co.
Gwalior s—92 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, G Sinjaney.

For Kobe.

Bokhara s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 14th to 21st March.)

EXPORTS.

S s Sculptor, (Bombay)—2,233 cwts cotton unpressed and 450 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Scharlachberger, (Hamburg via Bombay)—884 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts ginjellyseed, and 6,700 cwts bones.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—170 bales cotton, 70 cwts rapeseed, 653 cwts wheat, 836 corges skins and 49 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Claudeboye, (Liverpool)—998 bales wool, and 55,316 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Dragoman, (Glasgow)—210 pieces white goods and 1,000 pieces prints.
S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool)—199 pieces white goods.
S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—57,393 pieces grey goods, 37,574 pieces white goods, 8,966 pieces prints, 21,500 lbs. grey yarns, 200 cwts iron bars, &c, and 995 cwts steel.
S s Rydall Hall, (Perim)—115 tons coals.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—270 pieces grey goods.
S s Scharlachberger, (Hamburg)—6,848 cwts steel.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—30,444 pieces grey goods, 33,692 pieces white goods, 21,436 pieces prints, 3,900 lbs grey yarns, 12,530 lbs Turkey reds Dyed yarns, 25 cwts spelter, 87 cwts copper, and 88 cwts yellow metal.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—13,360 pieces grey goods, 1,3,481 pieces white goods, 6,538 pieces prints and 3,900 lbs grey yarns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—March 20.

Money, Col, Bengal, firm leave, from England.
O'Gonnan, Major, Bengal, Lincoln Regt from Eng.
Carruthers, Lt-Col, 16th Go Infty, Regt from England.
Crawford, Lt, 7th Bo Infty Regi from England.
Scott, Lt-Col, XI Bengal Lanc; on leave from Rawal Pindi.
Schneider, Lieut, 16th Bo Lancers, from furlough, from England.

March 21.

Main, Captain, Bo, D Act Gunl, from Karachi.
Heffernan, Lt, 19th Ms I; on sick leave, from Mandalay.
Haig, Major-Genl, Bo, R E, from Dehra Dun.

DEPARTURES—March 21.

Barclay, Major, Bo, A C Gun, on transfer to Aden.
Maxwell, Captain, 26th M I, Officer to Secundrabad.
O'Neill, Captain, Bo, R D, Fus, on duty to Deolali.
Sherston Captain, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Reid, Captain, Bengal, K O S Bord. on leave, to Eng.
Scott, Dt-Col, XI Bengal Lanc, to rejoin o, Rawal Pindi.
Welch, Brig-Surgn, Bengal Medicinal Staff, on leave, to England.
Mein Captain, Bo, D Act Gun, on leave, to Europe.
Hooper, Lieut, Bo, RA, on leave, to England.
Dugdall, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Smith, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, to England.
Fletcher, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to Umballa.
Macdonald, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, from leave, to Peshawer.
Melvile, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, from leave, to Umballa.
Harris, Surgn. Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Satara.
Love, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty to Oudh District.

March 22.

Schneiler, Lieut, 1st Bo Lanc, from furlough, to Deesa.
O'Connell, Major, Bo 2nd R D Fus, on leave, to Karachi
Curtis, Major, Bo, A A Gun, for M, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

1. The Rifle ranges at Coorla will be available for Class firing until the 31st instant inclusive, but not after that date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1891.

1. The proficiency class will meet at Head-Quarters to-day and to-morrow at 7 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. each day.

2. The Company drill and written examination for the above class will take place at 7 a.m. on Wednesday next the 25th instant. The company drill at the Town Hall and the written examination at Head-Quarters. Every Member of the class should be present.

3. Drills for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters will take place during the week as follows:—

Monday 23rd.
Tuesday 24th. } Gun drill at 6-45 p.m.
Friday 27th.

Thursday 26, Squad drills at 5-45 p.m. [under Sergt. S, W. Chaut.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

Tuesday being a general holiday, an instructor will attend at Coorla for class firing from 6 a.m. to noon.

Members who have not completed their class should avail themselves of this opportunity, as the season ends on March 31st.

5. The General Officer Commanding the District, will inspect No. 2. Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 25th instant at 9 p.m. Attendance at this parade is compulsory for members of that Battery.

6. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 20th instant and posted as follows:—No. 228 Gr. T. H. Nash to No. 2 Battery No. 229 Gr. H. W. Joyce to No. 2 Sub-Division of No. 1 Battery.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock, K shed, by order of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy.

Ex S. S. "Scharlachberger."

Z R B E and O—200 bags sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ grey dhooties.
2 cases oxford shirtings.
1 „ khakee dress brocade.

On account and at the risk of Lukmidas Bhanjee.

L B—A2010—49-50—2 cases victoria lawns, ex-Werneth Hall.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 23, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 154, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first rate large size hand organ, by Mason and Hamlin, in good order, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS FOURACRES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ali Bin Amir stables, Ripon Road, Byculla, the property of different dealers going to their native country.

A lot of about 40 Arab and Persian horses consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, galloways, ponies, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A REALLY GOOD HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 thorough bred high caste Arab horses.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, 25 thorough bred, high caste Arab horses belonging to the Estate of the late Shaik Essa bin Curtas, on account of the death of the owner, at the stables of the said Shaik Essa bin Curtas, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, close to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co. These horses were imported only last season by the owner who was one of the oldest and best known importer of best Arab horses such as long-neck and others and excellent chargers, hunters, galloways, racing, and polo ponies.

On MONDAY, the 30th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a first rate rosewood Cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, plants, &c., the property of R. H. BAKER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, in the bungalow, lately in the occupation of H. H. the Nawab of Zanzibar, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate Mahogany full sized slate billiard table, by Thorston, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayor and Soeane, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the estate of the late E. Haydn, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., at Bandora Hill, close to Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 23, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TIMBER-FITTINGS OF FILLIS' CIRCUS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Circus ground—

A quantity of timber and sundry articles.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst, at 7 a.m., by Public Auction, at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the valuable and choice selection of rare plants, in tubs and pots, consisting of roses (in variety), geraniums, lilies, crotons, honeysuckle, magnolias jessamin, myrtle, rue, sagoo, creasanthemum, arocaria, daisy laurels (a large collection) &c., the property of H. A. Geyer, Esq., proceeding to England.

The plants are on view.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned Australian wines from Messrs. Thos. Hardy and Sons, Limited, Adelaide :—

10 doz. quarts	and	8 doz.	pints,	Doradilla.
8 „	„	8 „	„	No. 1 claret.
9 „	„	9 „	„	No. 2 claret.
3 „	„	10 „	„	Chablis.
2 „	„	10 „	„	Tintara.

Sample bottles may be obtained from the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

1 sapphire, 2½ carats, 6 emeralds, 2 rubies, 1 large stone, 1 large inferior ruby, 1 ruby, 1 ruby ring, 2 ruby and brilliant rings, 1 emerald ring, 1 ruby and diamond ring, 1 emerald ring, and 1 ruby ring, and 1 diamond and emerald ring.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 „ prints.
4 „ white jaconets.
3 „ „ nainsooks.
5 bales of hops.
1 military saddle.
2 ladies saddles.

A few articles of household furniture consisting of dining, dressing and washhand tables, arm and easy chairs, reclining couch, clothes press, meatsafe, hanging lamps, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex Imperatrix—

8 cases 27 large-size pictures in fancy frames.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vussonjee Heerjee—K T. and Co. 511-15.—4 cases twilled glazed prints.

The property of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, consisting of wearing apparel, uniform dresses, sword and belt, fancy time-piece in dome, filter, table lamp, bentwood rocking chair, Gladstone bag, portmanteaux, provisions, &c.

By order of Dola Vala and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khatree Monjee Megjee—

Gold ornaments called goojri and kunthi.

3 gold watches and 101 silver watches.

On account of the concerned—

P and C—930—1 case bracelets and finger rings in velvet boxes.

On account of the concerned—

1 case wh. gauze seawater damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 new office-shigram.
1 English-built light mail-phaeton, by Kesterton.
1 light pony cart with brake.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the General Post Office, the office furniture of Messrs. Herford and Tomkinson, consisting of writing tables with 2, 4 and 8 drawers, arm and without arm chairs, presses, sliding glass door cupboards, office chairs, sample counter, iron fireproof safe on stands, benches, copying press on stand, cotton scale, with weights, hanging punkhas, easy chairs, round table 8-day clock, washhand table, cooking stove, shelves, screens, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Geyer and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a first rate nearly new square pianoforte built expressly for the climate of India by order of Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, handsome K. O. Hink's lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite St Mary Church, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamp, Brussels and Persian carpets, the property of G C MACKAY, Esq., proceeding to England, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of a wholesale Druggist at Chuckla, near Jakaria Musjid.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of Thakersey Bhanjee and Davidass Bhanjee, who lately traded under the name of Thakersey Bhanjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Chuckla Road, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, the whole of the stock in-trade consisting of drugs, patent medicines, tinctures, powders, roots, empty bottles of sizes, disinfecting powder, tea, soaps, glass cupboards, large iron safe. &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 23, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
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Packing & Postage Extra.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March 1892, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF GILDER ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Hoosein Nazmoodin, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 130, new No. 1660, old survey No. 2, new survey No. 7010, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 2806 to 2809, Street No. 74 to 96, all which premises are situate on the western side of Gilder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Gilder Road, on or towards the west by the property of Kherbadjee Bharucha, on or towards the north and south by the public gutter separating the property under description from the Public Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdool Hoosein Nazmoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee & Dinsha, mortgagee's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 23, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday, at 96¾ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 10¾ ; and the market rates of discount were unchanged. Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 45 3-16d. ; but Rupee Securities remained at Thursday's quotations in each denomination. In New York, however, the metal was ⅛ cent. lower, at 99 ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4 88¾ dollars. The United States Treasury made further purchases of Silver amounting to 259,000 ounces, at 99·12 to 99·40 cents. The Indian Council placed yesterday some three lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay and a lakh on Madras, at 1s. 5 9-32d and 1½ lakh of Wire Transfers on the latter Presidency, at 1s. 5 5-16d, the price obtained for the Bills being 1-16d. above last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and the same as the extra Bills fetched on the following day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5d. The weekly shipments of Specie were £300,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, making £850,000 of the firmer metal shipped to this Port from London this month. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 95 *ex-coupon*, Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·20.

To-day's message makes London financial quotations unchanged ; but reports the shipment of £60,000 in Silver to Calcutta. Silver in New York was unaltered at 99 cents, with Exchange the same as on Friday.

No change is reported in the General Produce Markets. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,950,000 quarters, showing an increase of 200,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, and Surats in favour of buyers ; but spot prices were unchanged, both for American and East Indian Cotton. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d. lower ,for March May deliveries and 1-32d down in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 53-64d. for March and 5 3-64d. for July-August. The sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull generally, and Surats quiet, the sales having been 6,000 bales, including 500 East Indian ; but spot and arrival prices come quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. Manchester was unchanged.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ended yesterday were 16,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 74,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken on speculation ; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 4,000 bales less, at 80,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales less, at 77,000 bales. The total Stock was the same as on the previous Friday, and showed an increase of 59,000 bales compared with last year's figures at the same time, and of 347,000 bales as against those in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 6,000 bales less than on last Friday, at 128,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 50,000 bales ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 10,000 bales less in sight ; the figures which we give below continuing to show a large increase this season compared with both the preceding years ; though some diminution in Surats in each comparison. There had been no change in the value of ready American Cotton during the week ; but Arrivals had receded 5-64d. in the nearer, and 1-16d. in the more distant positions ; and the former was yesterday 1 3-16d. higher than last year at the same time, and ⅜d. above the price ruling in 1889.

In New York, the spot price was 1-16 cent. lower yesterday, at 9 cents ; and June Futures were 4 points down, at 8·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales, making the week's total nearly three times as heavy as in the corresponding week last year, and considerably greater than in 1889, the excess this season being now 606,000 bales, and 952,000 bales as against the figures, in those years respectively. The total quantity in sight yesterday was 7,650,000 bales, or 50,000 bales more than were visible a week ago. The spot price was unchanged to-day ; but Futures for June were 2 points higher, at 8·91 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were again 15,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales last year, and 7,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	103,00	36,000	84,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom ..	48,000	32,000	76,000
„ „ Continent	32,000	42,000	52,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,100,000	5,494,000	5,148,000
„ Exports to U. K. do	2,609,000	2,449,000	2,272,000
„ „ to Continent do	2,047,000	1,845,000	1,613,000
„ Stock in the Ports	669,000	417,000	623,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,390,000	2,752,730	2,653,660
„ „ Surats....	451,000	491,830	482,600

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Stock in Liverpool	1,140,000	1,080,920	792,910
„ London	17,000	15,000	7,000
American afloat	210,000	133,000	149,000
East Indian „	20,000	78,000	103,000
Total ...	1,387,000	1,306,920	1,051,910
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-16d.	6⅛d.	5 11-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1d.	1 7-16d.	15-16d

Locally we have but little to chronicle this evening, the Banks and Stock, Share and Freight Markets having been closed for a Parsee holiday. In Produce, however, there has been something doing.

COTTON has been dull in tone, and prices generally have been put down Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters, however, have been in the market, and have taken 1,650 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 950 Bengals, at Rs. 147-65 ; 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 176 ; 200 Dhulea, at Rs. 156 ; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 163. The mills have only bought 100 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 164 ; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 169½ per candy.

WHEAT has been taken freely by shippers in a steady market, but without any quotable change in rates.

SEEDS have also been in considerable request for export, and much has been done again to-day. Linseed has declined half an anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-9 6 per cwt ; but other kinds have been steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,375	bales.
Wheat	78,758	cwt.
Linseed	63,586	„
Rapeseed	6,810	„
Gingelly	6,616	„
Groundnuts	6,517	„
Castorseed	6,565	„

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	12	...	8	9
Teheran	21	10	42 p.m.	...	52
Suez	22	12	30 p.m.	1	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd March, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	7
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	3
„ Madras	...	13	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 21.

10 p.m.	76·1

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

6 a.m.	72·2
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIGNELL—March 7, at Kotra, Rajputana, the wife of Major E D F Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—TUCHEY—March 12, at the Old Mission Church, John Young Brown, eldest son of Charles Young Brown, of Millenhall Wilts, to Lilian, younger daughter of the late John Tuchey, of the Priory, Burnham, Canterbury, New Zealand.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—March 15, at the General Hospital, John Cyrel Anderson, late Assistant I G S N Co, aged 44 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1891.

IN the absence of any proposal for changing taxation the most interesting features in Sir David Barbour's Budget this year are his references to the uncertainty with which an increasing military expenditure invests Indian finance, and his frank confrontation of the contingency of a large and serious fall in silver following upon the future action of the American Congress. War expenditure, as one of the uncertainties of the Budget, is a contingency that is better thought of than expressed, and we can only explain the Finance Minister's reference to it by the fact that it has become customary. A Chancellor of the Exchequer at home seldom thinks it necessary to remind Parliament year by year that his best schemes may be upset by a European war, and it is difficult to see why India should be treated in each Budget to a reminder of her war risks, which, serious though they are, are not greater than those of the mother-country or of the Empire at large. It is, however, to the certainties rather than to the uncertainties of military expenditure that Sir David Barbour's remarks invite the most attention. He prepares us for yearly accretions to the permanent cost of the army, quite independently of expenditure upon new armaments and defences. In the coming year the increase will be over thirteen lakhs, of which nine lakhs will be incurred as additions to the pay of Silladari Cavalry—additions which may be wise or unwise, but the justification for which Government have been at no pains to lay before the public. If we read Sir David Barbour aright increases of this kind are likely to be asked for and granted year by year with almost automatic regularity. The permanent cost of the army, he foresees, is likely to increase, but it is impossible to lay down any limit to the increase, and the most he can hope is that the increase will not be very great, or at most very rapid. This will at first sight be read as a cautious statement of probabilities, from which the elements both of misgiving and of deprecation are absent. But it must be remembered that a Finance Minister, especially under the Indian system, is not free in describing the financial effect of the policy of the Government of which he is a member to indicate wherein he disapproves of it. Doubtless he finds opportunities *in camera* of making those protests for economy which are urgently necessary in an administration in which the military influence is strong, and in which the military department generally has less difficulty in getting its claims passed than the other departments have. But in the only declaration of his views which he is able to make before the public there is no room for anything more than the expression of a modest hope that the Military Budget will not for ever go on growing, and that the growth in it will be neither too large nor too rapid. If we wish to realize the significance of the paragraph in the Budget which deals with this subject we must consider what a different shape would have been given to it had the writer been a free critic of the military expenditure of the Government of India, untrammelled by the restraints of office. It is not difficult as it is, reading between the lines, to detect the Finance Minister's misgivings as to the constant tendency of our military expenditure towards increase. And in India it is an almost inevitable disadvantage that a Finance Minister, in standing up against extravagance in the military or any other department, has not at his back, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, a powerful and competent public opinion in favor of economy. Six years ago Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Ilbert carried their protest against the economic outlay on the army to the Secretary of State, but nothing came of it.

Sir David Barbour's chapter on exchange is undoubtedly the most interesting part of the Budget, though opinions will differ as to the wisdom of looking quite as far ahead as he has done in his observations on the contingency of America allowing silver to take care of itself. It is true that, as he says, the future of silver possesses not merely a speculative but an eminently practical interest for India. But it is not less true that the ground which Sir David Barbour covered in his dissertation was to an inconvenient degree speculative, and that there was a good deal in what he said which a responsible financier could better discuss to himself than *coram populo*. It remains to be seen what New York has to say to the threat to close the Indian mints against silver in the event of the Americans ceasing their monthly purchases of silver. That the position would be serious for India is undoubted. We could not go back to the state of things that existed before last July—that is to say, to monthly purchases of two million ounces only by the United States Treasury—without an embarrassing fall in exchange, and it is the fatal and inexcusable weakness of the Indian currency system that it depends for such stablity as it has—which is little enough—upon so eminently uncertain a thing as the action or inaction of the Treasury at Washington. However, there are no indications of even the possibility of an alteration in the *status quo* in the near future. The silver interest will in the nature of things always be strong in the United States, even if it is not strong enough to carry free coinage. It seems therefore premature and to no practical purpose for an Indian Finance Minister to tell the Americans what would happen in the event of their leaving silver to take care of itself. Nor is it clear what advantage is to be gained by associating the hypothesis of an adoption of the gold standard for India in that event with the intimation that this would be accompanied with very serious consequences for Western nations. These consequences may be assumed to be such as would attend the withdrawal from western markets of the gold that would be required for currency purposes in India, chief amongst them being an appreciation of gold and a lowering of gold prices. Whether they would follow or not is not now in question ; but Sir David Barbour evidently has them in his mind, difficult though it is to make them fit in with his explanation that "the great mass of the currency in ordinary use in India would continue to be silver, as at present." If the case stands as we have assumed then Sir David Barbour has certainly given people at home as strong an argument as they need wish for against the currency reform in which he proposes, in the case supposed to find salvation for India. As a matter of abstract ethics it is undeniable that, as he says, if in this matter Western nations look only to what they conceive to be their own interests they cannot reasonably object to India following the same course. But controversies of this kind are not determined by ethical considerations, and though it would be fair enough for India to look after herself, without regard for Western nations who have thought nothing of her interests in currency matters, it is not likely that she will be allowed to have a free hand in this matter. Suppose, for example, that the Home Government had to determine, as they would have, whether the Government of India should be allowed to introduce a gold standard, we can imagine the use Mr. Goschen would make of the particular paragraph in which Western nations are warned of the "very serious consequences" that it would impose upon them.

On the whole, then, we are disposed to look upon Sir David Barbour's anticipations of the future of exchange as of doubtful utility, interesting though they certainly are. For the present they are of essentially academic interest, as the Finance Minister is careful not to commit the Government of India to any particular course of action. It is known that Government are in possession of a good deal of information concerning the action of the gold standard in the Netherlands, Indies, as in 1886 Lord Dufferin obtained from Dr. Vandenberg, the President of the Java Bank, full particulars regarding the effect of the present currency system in those Colonies upon trade and prices and wages. Thus far all suggestions in favour of a gold standard for this country have been met by the objection that India cannot afford it. Sir David Barbour has no doubt met that argument, and his observation that the mass of the currency, even under a gold standard, would continue to be silver, indicates that he had in view something like the system introduced in the Dutch Indies in 1877. Dutch economists have marvelled at the masterly inactivity which British legislators have shown in leaving silver to take care of itself, and some of them have prescribed as a cure for the currency troubles of British India a recourse to the method adopted fifteen years ago in the Netherlands, Indies, when the old single silver standard, which had before to work ruinously against the gold standard in Holland, was replaced by a gold standard, accompanied by the suspension of the further coinage of silver. Dr. Vandenberg tells us that the present lack of gold in the colony is of no consequence so long as the circulating silver money fetches the full value of gold for payments in Holland, and that though during the last few years Java has repeatedly had to face an unfavourable balance of trade, which made the export of specie unavoidable, rates of exchange never exceeded the bullion point of gold, since silver could always be used as a remittance to Holland in order to effect payments there, or purchase sterling bills in Amsterdam for payments in London. But, as we have said, considerations as to a gold standard for India are premature, and although anything that Sir David Barbour may have to say on the subject claims the highest respect, a purely academic interest attaches to this part of the Budget, and we are not sure that he would not have done better not to look quite so far ahead.

AT a very opportune time, Mr. W. King, B.Sc., Director of the Geological Survey of India, and Mr. T. A. Pope, Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India, have published through Messrs. Thacker, Spinck and Co., of Calcutta, a treatise on the mineral wealth of Chota Nagpur and the adjacent country. With it is a map showing the geology of the gold-fields and the approximate boundaries of the areas taken up by the principal prospecting and mining companies. The consideration of the gold-fields of course forms the more interesting part of the work, and its appearance we imagine would have been all the more welcome to many had it been made a few months earlier. Money has been lost and won by thousands over the recent gold craze which makes its influence felt periodically even now. The mad rush for shares; the eager investment in mining undertakings, has in great measure abated, and the desirability of buying gold mine shares as a serious speculation is now being discussed. Messrs. King and Pope consider the time has come for steady, systematic, and honest exploitation, and it is with a view to guide this that the book seeks a wide publication. It claims to be a plain statement of facts and indications collated with the assistance of all the Bengal Companies. The value of such a work will therefore be admitted, for it is but a "compilation of the explorations and views, so far as they are safe" of men who traversed the country, the mineral conditions of which have as yet been "only generally studied." Gold, it is asserted, has been known to exist in Chota Nagpore for ages, and was washed for and in one instance mined for by the aborigines. All gold appears to have been obtained there by washing, except in this solitary instance, from alluvial or surface soils, and until the recent craze began this was the condition of gold production, a fact which the authors insist must be kept in view, for though the gold must originally have had a rock source it is uncertain whether reef mining is likely to prove successful. The authors claim acquaintance with the auriferous tracts in Peninsular India but from their own observation will not commit themselves to any opinion on this point ; but from the evidence they have collected from other geologists and from the exploiters they have come to the conclusion that the southern half of the Chota Nagpore province is certainly an alluvial gold tract, but that the northern portion is only very locally so. Concerning quartz-reefs the writers say there is a tradition of one reef which is said to have been mined for gold, and to have contained gold, but they find in this case the most damning evidence against the occurrence of auriferous reefs. All over the country actual rock mines have been excavated for copper ore "by a race of people concerning whom there is now no recollection," and the writers of the little book conclude that had they known of gold in reefs as they knew of copper they would have worked them too. This conclusion, Messrs. King and Pope aver, is all that the evidence will allow. There is undoubtedly room for "somewhat favourable conjecture that reefs may be more numerous but they have to be found and then tested. A decided move in which form of exploration is at last being made after all ; the desultory and haphazard scratching at the surface which has been so prevalent during the last twelve months."

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu*, whose letters are read with special attention in India, makes a statement concerning the origin of the Age Bill which needs correction. "It is everywhere acknowledged," he writes, "that Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues would not this year, or next year, perhaps not for many years to come, have touched the Age question had it not been for the Committee in England and the agitation carried on here." The truth is that Lord Lansdowne expressed himself personally in favour of legislation on the question soon after his arrival in India, and that, as he stated in his speech when the Bill was introduced, the Government of India had arrived at a decision on the subject last July, before Mr Malabari's London Committee had been formed.

THE Government will accept the return of their candidate for the Aston Division of Birmingham as the greatest piece of good fortune that has come to them for a long time in the shape of a bye-election. A Conservative succeeds a Conservative, it is true, and so far they gain nothing ; but they have increased their majority from 782 to 2,978, the Liberal vote having fallen off by nearly four hundred, while the Conservative vote has increased by over eighteen hundred. It is not often that an Administration in its fifth year meets with such a windfall. Has the determination of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the labour laws led to a large accession of working class voters to the Conservative side ?

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta mail train yesterday morning, which was an hour behind time. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp, alighted at the Byculla railway station, whence he drove over with Colonel Bisset to the latter gentleman's bungalow at Malabar Hill. His Excellency attended divine service at the Cathedral last evening. His Excellency leaves Bombay to-night for Kalka.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities contemplate commencing operations for the extension of the Colaba Station and sidings without further delay and the occupants of the tents on Wodehouse Road have received notice to quit by May 1, in consequence.

THE Financial Statement for the year 1891-92 is published as a supplement to to-day's issue.

THE following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 19th March, has been published :—

"Following telegram recieved from British Consul at Jedda :—Five days quarantine declared here against Coast of Yemen from Leith to Loheya. Epidemic of unknown malady. Please inform India."

ANOTHER instance of the convenience and despatch which can be attained in the Bombay Wet Docks has been given in the case of the s.s. Altmore. This vessel brought 35,000 bags of sugar from the Mauritius, and began her discharge in the Prince's Dock on Tuesday last. In twenty working hours the sugar was all landed, and this creditable performance could have been lessened by four hours or more, had the object of making a record been in view. The same vessel loaded leisurely during the three days following—there was no night-work—and sailed with a full cargo for the Continent on Saturday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR opened on Saturday afternoon the new Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel, presented to Bombay by Sir Dinshaw Petit. The structure is a handsome and commodious one well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended and has been carried out at a cost of Rs. 17,000. His Excellency in performing the opening ceremony dilated at some length upon the important part the Bombay Presidency is taking in all educational matters, and stated that this Institution was the only Veterinary College which taught in English as well as the Vernacular that existed in India. The fact he said that Bombay was able to play so important a part in the matter of education was not only due to the Bombay Government but also to the generosity of those benefactors who endowed them with so many useful institutions.

FOLLOWING the lead of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements are protesting against the amount of their military contribution. Failing a mutual arrangement with the Home authorities, it has been proposed to levy a tax of one shilling per ton on all coal shipped at Singapur ; since, it is contended, that the defences whose cost falls so heavily on the colony are maintained almost solely for protecting this coal-supply in the event of war. It is estimated that a tax of this kind would produce about £20,000 per annum, but there is a well-founded fear lest it should eventually have the effect of driving commerce from the port.

DR. F. X. DA COSTA of Margaum has passed the Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and is the first Indian who has obtained that qualification. Dr. da Costa was a student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and of Charing Cross Hospital, London.

EXAMPLES of revolution in taste in the realms of art are not uncommon. Few more striking illustrations of this could be mentioned than the popular estimate of Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser," one of the earliest of the master's works introduced to the frequenters of English concerts. Some of our readers may remember the indifference with which this stately and magnificent overture was received even thirty years ago, when critics of experience condemned it as noisy and rhapsodical pretentiousness. Now few overtures excite and delight all classes so much as the "Tannhauser" does. A few weeks ago, at one of Sir C. Halle's Manchester concerts, a determined demand, all but general in extent on the part of a very large audience, was made for its repetition. Even the "William Tell," once the most popular of all overtures with English audiences, does not now evoke such applause as this once neglected composition of Wagner's.

THE Berlin correspondent of a syndicate of provincial papers is responsible for the following story. On the occasion of the re-assembling of the Holy Synod in the Russian capital it was resolved to forward to his Majesty, in accordance with traditional usage, the archipastoral benediction. The clerk who was employed to prepare the document formally communicating the pious resolution made a curious mistake. By a slip of the pen he wrote "architectural" instead of "archipastoral," and the resolution was forwarded without the error being detected. When the Tzar received it he laughed heartily, and wrote on the margin, "I have no need of such a blessing." He then dismissed the matter from his mind. The document, however with the Imperial annotation, found its way back to the Holy Synod, and produced among the members of that body the greatest surprise and consternation. Without stopping to investigate the matter, the exalted ecclesiastics, who were responsible for the resolution, jumped to the conclusion that they had in some way or other incurred the Tzar's displeasure, and that his Majesty's comment was an intimation to them that they were expected to immediately resign. They accordingly went in a body to the Imperial palace, and humbly tendered their joint and several resignations. It was now the turn of the Tzar to be overwhelmed with amazement and it was only after a good deal of embarrassment and reciprocative explanations that the matter was set right. The interview terminated with a mild hint on the part of his Majesty that even in the records of religious bodies, verbal accuracy is a very desirable quality.

A PENSION of 1,000*l.* ceased to be payable when the Marquis of Normanby died ; but notwithstanding this saving there is an increase of 2,080*l.* in the Estimates this year for superannuation allowances to colonial governors. The additional allowances which explain this net increase are three of 1,000*l.* each to the retired Governors Sir H. Robinson, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and Sir A. H. Gordon ; and one of 80*l.* to Mr. E. Laborde, formerly Administrator of St. Lucia.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR D. BARBOUR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 22.

The *Times*, in discussing Sir David Barbour's financial statement, says it is satisfactory on the whole, though not entirely dispelling the cloud which hangs over the future of Indian finance.

The article favours Sir David's proposal for a gold standard in India, which, it says, would possibly be the final cure for the evils now deplored.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 20.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Grand National Steeple chase :—

Come Away	1
Cloister	2
Ilex	3

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Treasury to-day purchased 259,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 99·12 to 99·40.

SIR J. GORST ON LEAVE.

LONDON, March 21.

Sir John Gorst has gone to Teneriffe for a three weeks' change.

ROYAL MARINE OFFICERS.

The Government have promised legislation enabling officers of the Royal Marines to sit on courts-martial.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

In the House of Commons last night telegrams from the Legislative Chambers at St. John's, Newfoundland, were read, praying for a postponement of Lord Knutsford's Bill until the views of the Newfoundland Chambers had been heard by the British Parliament.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the petition was entitled to the greatest respect, and he would consult his colleagues in the matter.

LONDON, March 22.

Latest advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that great excitement prevails there over the Fisheries Arbitration Question, and that a deputation is being despatched to London in connection therewith.

ASTON PARK ELECTION.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, March 21.

In the election for the vacant seat at Aston Park, caused by the death of Mr. Kynoch, Mr. Hutchinson, the Conservative candidate, polled 5,310 votes against 2,332 polled by Mr. Beale, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, March 21.

Menelek King of Shoa has refused to recognise the Treaty for an Italian Protectorate over Abyssinia signed on his behalf by Makonner.

THE QUEEN AND HER MUSSALMAN SUBJECTS.

LONDON, March 22.

Her Majesty the Queen granted a private audience to Raffiudin Ahmed, which took place yesterday, when her Majesty said she was glad to hear of the warm devotion of her Mussulman subjects to the British Throne, and would always be happy to promote their happiness and prosperity.

THE PRODUCE CLEARING HOUSE AND SILVER.

The London Produce Clearing House will from Monday next register contracts for future delivery business in silver ; the prices of which will be fixed daily.

The House will undertake from 1st April the storage of refined Bar Silver, and will issue warrants.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Hildyard has been appointed to succeed Colonel Lascelles as Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office from the 1st April.

THE LOSS OF THE UTOPIA.

At the inquest on the bodies recovered from the steamer Utopia the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LONDON, March 20.

The captain of the steamer Utopia, which foundered off Gibraltar, has been arrested but released on bail.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 21.

The Oxford boat won the University Boat Race to-day by a quarter of a length.

LONDON, March 22.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race yesterday was a superb one in every respect, and the two boats were nearly level with each other throughout the course from Putney to Mortlake. A grand struggle took place in the last quarter of a mile, the Oxford boat only winning by a quarter of a length.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Tilli, March 20.—The 11th Bengal Infantry left here to-day for Kunbar pending orders from the River Column. A flying column of 700 rifles leaves Tilli to-morrow for Pul.

Perzada, March 21.—The enemy kept a heavy fire on picquets at Kunhar on the night of 19th. Only one follower was killed. The enemy lost four men. The River Column, with the head-quarters of the force, moved their bivouac yesterday, from Towara to Perzada. The enemy were seen collecting in Bukrai Mukawrai. Late in the afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan's battery shelled both villages, under General Williamson's orders. The 11th Bengal Infantry has come to join the River Column. The Commissariat Department formed at the bridge-head, opposite Kotkai, where Colonel Rivaz has a wing of the 37th Dogras.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Governor to the Nawab of Rampore, goes on special leave for six months. at the close of April.

Major-General Harry McLeod Inspector-General Ordnance, Madras Circle has been granted a good service pension, *vice* Major-General R. C. Stewart who has attained Colonel's allowance.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Four battalions of native infantry, recently formed for local service in Burma, are designated the 10th, 12th, 22nd, and 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry, with subsidiary titles of 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 3rd Burma Battalion respectively.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives at Simla on the 26th and will start on April 1st on his spring tour. He will pass Dera Ismail Khan, on April 3rd ; Apozai *via* Gumal Pass, 13th ; Tonk, 19th ; Kasauli, 22nd ; Sabathu, 24th, and Dugshai, 25th ; arriving at Simla in the evening of the same day.

THE STAFF CORPS.

The military authorities are considering rules to regulate the working of the new warrant amalgamating the three Staff Corps into one Indian Staff Corps.

THE RECORDS DIRECTORATE.

The appointment of an officer to be Director of Records to the Government of India is sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Professor Forrest has got the post, Calcutta being his head-quarters.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

Sir Robert Sandeman takes six months' leave in May ; not going home immediately.

UNVEILING OF A BUST AT THE MUIR COLLEGE.

There was a large attendance at the Muir College this evening at the unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Augustus Harrison, first principal of the Muir College, by Sir Auckland Colvin.

KASHMIR CLOSED TO PERSONS NOT TRAVELLING ON DUTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, March 22.

The following General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is re-published :—

"Under instructions from the Government of India, it is notified for information and guidance of officers, who intend to visit Kashmir during the ensuing leave season that the Gilgit Road from Bandipura onwards will be closed to all persons not travelling on duty. Officers are warned that they will be turned back by the Kashmir authorities should they attempt to pass Bandipura."

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 22.

At the invitation of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr Dustoor Hoshang Jamasjee, President, Buzme Roze Behram, a large number of Parsee and Hindu gentlemen assembled at the Dustoor Hall to witness the presentation of a congratulatory address to Khan Bahadur Dinshah Dosabhoy Khambatta. The learned Dustoor who presided gave in fitting terms expression to the pleasure felt by the members of the Bezme at the bestowal by the Government of the title of Khan Bahadur on Mr. Khambatta, one of its oldest members. He spoke very warmly of the Khan Bahadur's social virtues, suavity of disposition, and modest and unassuming ways, and held them forth as a worthy example to others. His zeal for public good was then touched upon as evinced by his exertions to obtain for the Parsees of Poona the cherished privilege of enrolment as volunteers. He was proud to see the opportunity thus afforded to Parsees to assert as Iranian soldiers of old their traditional aptitude for bearing arms. After the address, which was tastefully illuminated, was read the Khan Bahadur expressed his grateful thanks for the honor done to him. Referring to the volunteer movement he said he was pleased that so approving an allusion had been made to a subject so near his heart, that he had done little in the matter, and in whatever he did he had the cordial support of many English gentlemen, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught being the most noteworthy of them. He gave to the Parsees of Poona credit for having made the volunteer movement a success, and expressed a confident hope that the strong interest which had been aroused on the subject would be lasting.

At a sumptuous dinner which followed covers were laid for seventy. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured the health of the guest of the evening was eloquently proposed by the Rev. Dustoor, and enthusiastically drunk.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6th MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Commander G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 6th inst., arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

HONG KONG, March 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, arrived this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, March 22.

The French mail steamer Caledonian from China arrived.

The French mail steamer Neimen from Calcutta arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, March 22.

H. M. S. Tyne left this morning for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	95
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ per cent. „	77½
Bar Silver	45 3-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	74,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	77,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	nil.	
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,140,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	128,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	„

Steamer arrivals.—Gutenfels, Indraine, Baron lyde, and Imperatrix.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE NOVELTY.

"CAMILLE."

Amongst the list of plays which Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew are submitting to the public are three strongly emotional dramas, "La Tosca," "Camille," and "Frou-Frou." One would naturally conclude that they would first have given that in which they themselves consider they are seen at their best ; but, however high might have been the praise bestowed upon them for their appearance in Sardou's great play, both Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew acted with greater success in "Camille" on Friday and Saturday nights. There is, of course, a wide difference between the two plays, and the finer sentiment of "Camille" may have something to do with its success as compared with "La Tosca." When "Camille" was first produced in England, it was condemned as a play hurtful to the morals of the young. Since then it has been toned down materially. But with the version played by Mrs. Potter and with her conception of the character no fault could be found from the standpoint hinted at. In the opening act she was not the wild, restless "Camille," usually associated with the play. She was rather quiet at first, merely posing as a woman of the world. Mrs. Potter is original in her pourtrayals if she is anything. Anyone who has seen "Camille" played before by any actress of note expects to hear a cry of derision on learning that Armand loves her. But that was not Mrs. Potter's rendering. Her action was one in which she displayed admiration for her lover, her look one of mingled incredulity and longing, a slight upturning of the eyebrows expressing surprise that one, a man of the world she imagined him, should have called at her house day after day to inquire for her during her sickness, without making himself known to her. Her treatment of Armand, in reply to his pledges and promises, was a fine touch of the artist. But this was less striking than her acting in the third act. Though evidently happy under Armand's protection, we begin to note a change in her appearance, and the hard cough which had but a slight hold of her when first we found her in the supper scene, begins to shake her slender frame. The little scene with Gaston and Nichette was a simple but pleasing bit of light comedy acting, affording a striking contrast to the interview with her lover's father. In Saturday's issue we remarked that so equal was Mrs. Potter's playing all through, it was difficult to say in which scene she was at her best ; but careful analysis of her acting undoubtedly leads one to the opinion that it was in "the sacrifice" scene she made the greatest impression. To begin with, though startled at the unexpected appearance of Monsieur Duval, Mrs. Potter made Camille very gentle and respectful to the old man. What anxiety she put into her words and looks as she waited to hear the sacrifice he wished her to make ; and again her gesture and facial expression conveyed the true meaning of the shock she felt at Duval's demand. She next gave a glimpse of her former self in her refusal ; but love conquering her she gradually gave way. Here was a powerful, yet pathetic, piece of acting ; the horror she depicted first at the thought of returning to her old, now hated, life, then at the lie she would have to tell against herself to make Armand imagine she had grown tired of him, and prevent him following her (for that was the only way she could make the necessary sacrifice) while all the time, her heart was bursting with love was painful to behold. The exciting scene at the fete was marked by some very powerful acting ; and her death scene made a strong impression. At the fall of the curtain there was not a sound, and when the applause came it may have sounded a little cold. It was apparent Mrs. Potter had found her way to the hearts of more than the gentler sex, and that her audience was too much moved to applaud. The *role* of Armand is not a very severe tax on an actor of such capabilities as Mr. Bellew. Very quiet and gentlemanly at first, he conveyed the idea of fear that his love was not worthy of such an object, and finally his passionate pleading appeared ample excuse for Camille, already in love, throwing herself into his arms. At the fete his excitement and semi-frenzy at meeting with the woman who, he imagined was false to him, was admirably conceived and his denunciation of Camille was a fine piece of declamation. "Camille" is not a play which gives much work to the other members of the company, but they played very creditably. Mr. George Crofton was fairly successful as the Comte de Varville ; and would have been more so had he displayed a little more life. He did show some fire, however, in his quarrel with Armand. Mr. F. H. Spencer and Mr. A. C. Seymour in the small parts of Gaston and Gustave, did all that could be expected of them. Miss Emily Blain made a vivacious Nichette, and Miss Ford made a deal out of the comparatively trifling part of Nannie. The piece was effectively, even elaborately staged ; and Mrs. Potter's magnificent dresses created something of a sensation.

MRS. POTTER'S DRESSES.

The beauty and magnificence of Mrs. Potter's costumes in "Camille," even although some curiosity had been aroused as to them, surpassed all expectation. The first is of orange coloured satin, trained, and with a bordering of orange feather trimming all round the skirt. The novelty is the toga-like drapery of Russian net, sparkling with pendants, which fall from the shoulder to the train. Diamonds in profusion are also worn. Pearl grey satin is the material of the next gown, which opens over a petticoat of fine lace on a foundation of delicate pink. Three ridges of massive silver embroidery form the trimming of the skirt, which appear as a narrow design in the bodice which is made with long sleeves. The Federo train is of pearl grey damasse. A pointed belt of pale silk is introduced into the bodice, while at the back a nice piece in shell pleating falls from the shoulder to the waist, giving a charming air of novelty. The third act dress is of simple heliotrope cashmere, made loosely and with a foot trimming of fine guipure. The drapery falls into two points at the back, and is thrown into contrast by a long sash of art green ribbon. A loose zouave vest of guipure completes the neck and sleeves. The ball costume is of cloud blue velvet, glittering with silver embroidery. The skirt is worked in a design of *fleur de lys* in silver, while the fan train is composed of a vandyke of pale blue satin. The last is a "picture" dress of black cashmere, relieved by a vest of white Indian muslin, a material which also appears at the wrists. Mrs. Potter's hats are no less novel than her gowns. The two worn in "Camille" are both wide-brimmed, and quaintly made with very little trimming, the French fashion of a large butterfly, hovering over the crown, being noticeable. A handsome cloak of Imperial brocade is worn for a moment with the first dress, the two others being of black, one a Rembrandt in black velvet, the other of Shakespearian cut in black cashmere.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made :—9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant G. S. Sheppard, from 27th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. Browne, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 6th Bengal Infantry,—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hailes, from 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant. 4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. Halliday, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Out of India on private affairs.—Captain A. P. D. Lushington, and Lieutenant A. B. Nolan ; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1 year ; Major E. F. Owens, Leinster Regiment, 3 months ; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Wemyss, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1 year ; Lieutenant L. F. Stokes, Royal Lancester Regiment, 6 months ; Captain H. T. Laming, 18th Hussars, 6 months ; Lieutenant R. C. O. Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, 1 year ; Major L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 1 year ; Lieutenant W. J. Ryder, 2-1st Gurkhas, 1 year. In India.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, 6 months ; Captain T. A. Orr-Ewing, 16th Lancers, 4 months.

Prince Bartinieff has been condemned to eight years' penal servitude for the murder of a young actress, Mademoiselle Wisnowska. He inveigled her into his apartments and murdered her through jealousy. Scraps of letters, in the murdered woman's handwriting, written shortly before her death, were found, declaring that Bartinieff intended to execute her, and this has secured his conviction.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual Parsee Gymkhana sports took place on Saturday and yesterday, at the Marine Battalion Parade Ground. Although what should have been sufficient impetus was offered in the way of prizes the entries were in the majority of Saturday's races very poor. The Hurdle Races was a keen contest, and the jumps were taken cleanly and neatly. There were eight entries for the Two-miles Bicycle Race. They went off to an excellent start from Lieut. Bentinck, and shot round the first two laps on their cycles at a very quick rate. Amongst the number there were two mounted on the Rovers, who rapidly travelled ahead of their more secure rivals on the safeties. At the fourth lap, the struggle lay between the brothers Satins, who were in splendid form. Mr. K. M. Satin, the younger of the two, maintained the advantage he had secured in the first lap, and passed the lapes about thirty yards before his elder brother who ran gamely to catch him up. In throwing the cricket ball Mr. Gagrat managed to send it 109 yards, only one yard behind his last year's record. A peculiarity in the Sack Race was that the competitors were started off whilst lying on the ground, creating considerable amusement. In putting the shot Mr. K. N. Spencer secured premier honours with a throw of 26ft. 9¼in. The pulls in the Tug-of-War between students were very short, the result of their probably not being versed in the art of lying on their ropes. The sports which were a success were witnessed by a very large gathering of Parsees and were run off with commendable punctuality. Lieut. Bentinck and Capt. Carnegy lent their services as starter and judge, respectively, while Mr. Penny timed the events. The following are the results of the first day :—

I. Race.—" 120 Yards Hurdle Race." Three prizes.

Final Heat.

D J Tata	1
M P Contractor	2
P R Banji } tie	3
S M Motishaw } tie	3

II. Race.—Two Miles Bicycle Race." Three Prizes.

K M Satin	1
R M Satin	2
J K R Cama	3

III. Race.—" Throwing the Cricket Ball." Two prizes

B D Gagrat	1—109 yds. 2 ft.
M H Nicholson	2

IV. Race.—" Sack Race." Two prizes.

D M Dastur	1
D D Kanga	2

V. Race.—150 Yards Race for Hindus. Three prizes.

L B Nayak	1
G N Bhandare	2
V Chamare	3

VI. Race.—Long Jump. Two Prizes.

S M Motishaw	1	15ft 9¾in
M H Nicholson	2	15ft 8 in

VII. Race.—Putting the Shot. (16lbs.) Three prizes.

K M Spencer	1	26ft 9½ in.
B D Gagrat	2	26ft 8 in.
R F Malabarwala	3	26ft 3 in.

VIII. Race.—One Mile Race. Four prizes.

J D Khambatta	1
G D Cooper	2
J S Setna	3
B M Taraporwala	4

IX. Race.—Tug-of-War.

Won in the first heat by the Fort High School.

Won in the second heat by the Bombay and C. High School.

The sports were continued yesterday. The prizes for the Hindoo race were given by Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas, a member of the Bombay Hindoo Club ; and those for the Mahomedans were contributed by some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community. Very few Hindoos and Mahomedans, however, came forth in response to these offers, but it is to be hoped that next year the Hindoos will take as much interest in these annual athletic sports as the Parsees. Among those who take the deepest interest in these sports may be mentioned Messrs. D. J. Tata and J. M. Patel. At the conclusion of the Sports Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy distributed the prizes to the successful competitors and congratulated them on the success gained by them.

Messrs. K. N. Seervai, D. R. Chichgar, J. K. R. Cama, J. D. Framjee, C. J. Lalcaca, and D. J. Doctor acted as stewards. Mr. D. J. Tata acted as referees and Mr. J. M. Patel as judge.

The following are the results of yesterday's sports.

I. Race.—" Quarter-mile Race." Three Prizes.

M P Contractor	1
B D Gagrat	2
G D Cooper	3

II.—Race.—" 300 Yards Race for Mahomedans." Three prizes.

Ali N Tyebjee	1
Abdool Rahimoo	2
Hadee C Tyebjee	3

III. Race.—" One-mile Tricycle Race." Two prizes.

P M Dalal	1
R M Satin	2

IV. Race.—" High Jump." Two prizes.

J D Khambatta	1	4 ft 9½ in.
S M Motishaw	2	

V. Race.—" 100 Yards Race." Two prizes.

B D Gagrat	1
H Dinshaw	2

In this race Mr. D. J. Tata took the lead from the start and kept it till only a few feet from tape when he stumbled and thus lost what would have been for him a sure victory. Mr. Tata, who won the first prize in the Hurdle Race, did not intend to run this race as he had sprained his ankle in the Hurdle Race, but at the last moment he made up his mind to run at the earnest entreaties of his friends.

VI. Race.—" Pole Jump." Two prizes.

J D Khambatta	1
S M Motishaw	2

VII. Race.—" 220 Yards Race for Members of the Parsee Gymkhana." Three prizes.

C D Dady	1
P D Kanga	2
J M Divecha	3

VIII. Race.—" Half-mile Race." Three prizes.

J D Khambatta	1
B R Contractor	2
G D Cooper	3

IX. Race.—" Consolation Race." Two prizes.

Karanjia	1
P E Servai	2

This was one of the novel features of this year's programme. The race was open to all Parsees who had tried the several items of both the days' programmes, but who had not won any races. Consequently a strong force of discomfited competitors mustered to try their luck for the last time.

X.—Tug-of-war.—One prize.

In the final heat between the team of the Fort High School and the team of the Bombay High School the latter won easily.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew gave a recital of selections from Shakespeare before the students of Elphinstone College. The students turned out in great force, nearly all armed with volumes of Shakespeare in order to follow and the better to understand the readings. Mr. Bellew gave the speech of the Duke of Clarence on the night of his murder, from "Richard III.," and the students seemed to appreciate greatly the scenes from Hamlet. Mr. Bellew gave the two great soliloquies, "Oh that this too, too solid flesh would melt," and "To be or not to be," followed by the "Get thee to a nunnery" dialogue between Hamlet and Ophelia. That was a charming rendering and was much enjoyed by the students ; as was the closet scene, Mrs. Potter this time reciting the Queen's lines. Mrs. Potter afterwards gave a very fine and effective reading of the potion scene from "Romeo and Juliet."

To-night, at the Novelty Theatre, Oliver Goldsmith's fine old comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," will be played, Mrs. Potter appearing as Miss Hardcastle and Mr. Bellew as Tony Lumbkin.

The sudden death is announced from Warsaw of the Baroness de Kronenberg, who under her maiden name of Mdlle. Josephine de Reszke, gained considerable success as an operatic prima donna both in Paris and London. She was a younger sister of the famous brothers Jeans and Edouard de Reszke, of the Royal Italian Opera, and was educated at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. She originally appeared in Venice in 1874 ; but in the following year she was engaged for the Paris Opera, where in 1877 she created the part of Sita in M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore." Mdlle. de Reszke made her English debut in Londun in 1881 as Aida. Three years later she retired from the stage on her arriage, although she has since occasionally appeared at charitable concerts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lady Harris was present at Saturday's meeting of the Sorosis Club and recited before the members. Mrs. Brown Potter and Miss Romola Tynte were also present and contributed to the afternoon's entertainment.

When the case of Buchoo Haji Abdulla and Rahimatbai, his wife, who stand charged with the murders in Kambekar Street, was brought up for hearing on Saturday afternoon before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, said he did not propose to call any further evidence for the prosecution. The magistrate framed the charge against the prisoner Buchoo Haji Abdulla, and committed him to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court. The female prisoner Rahimatbai was discharged, as the Magistrate said there was no evidence against her beyond that of the approver Dawood Abbaji.

The census of the Delhi district gives a decrease of 3,723 compared with the population ascertained in 1881. This result is somewhat accounted for by the fact that two or three villages, situated on the banks of the Jumna, have, within the past ten years, been transferred *en bloc* to the N.-W. P. by the action of the river.

A number of documents were published on Thursday in Ragoon by the local Government referring to the serious charges recently made in a local paper against Mr. Porter, Deputy Commissioner of Pyinmana. The paper said that women had been found tied to trees in the heat of the day to compel their husbands to pay the Thathameda tax. The charges were several times repeated, Mr. Porter being specially singled out for attack. Sir A. Mackenzie ordered an inquiry to be held, and the affidavits of all the necessary witnesses are now published. These show clearly that only one case occurred of a woman being tied up ; that she was not tied up in sun or tortured ; and that there is the best ground for believing that the woman was tied up at her own request by a petty Burman official so that when a European official would see her thus he would exempt her from the Thathameda. The woman's affidavit quite bears this out. Sir A. Mackenzie says the whole case is not improbably a hoax.

The Punjab Lawn Tennis tournament promises to be a great success. The favourite for the Championship is Mr. Fleming, the winner of the Calcutta tournament.

According to a telegram to the *Bangalore Spectator*, Miss Van Tassel's balloon ascent in the Mysore Pleasure Palace, in the presence of the Maharajah and the Royal Family and all the Europeans in the station, took place on the 18th at 6-30 p.m. "When she had ascended about 100 yards, the balloon burst or split in two. This caused the greatest excitement. Miss Van Tassel leaped from the balloon, and her parachute acted instantly, though it fell rapidly, landing the aeronaut about 150 yards' distant from the place of ascent, within the palace grounds. Except a shaking Miss Van Tassel experienced no harm ; but she narrowly escaped being dashed against a building. The Maharajah and Dr. Benson were the first to assist the lady."

The Calcutta Gold Market on Thursday was strong. The rates were :—Dumra, As. 11 ; Sonapet, Re. 1-5 ; Western Patkoom, As. 10 ; Pat-Pat, Re. 1-9 ; Dhadka, As. 9 ; Bengal Gold and Silver, As 9 ; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 10 ; Sonakhan, As. 8 ; Eastern Ranchi, nominal ; Lohardagga, nominal.

News of a serious accident reaches the Deccan paper from Jubulpore, where Lieutenant. Stainforth of the 1st B. I. while leaning on his gun had three of his fingers blown off by the gun going of unexpectedly. It was thought at first that amputation at the wrist would be necessary, but he is now progressing favourably. Luckily it was the left hand, so Mr. Stainforth is not disabled for service.

The Government has offered the unusually large reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of Ghaseeta. It is stated that Ghassetta did not cut a hole through pucka wall but through a cutcha-wall, about two feet thick. He dug a hole through this with an iron spindle, about 18 inches long, called a *sooa* by natives. The sentries on guard, when they relieve the earlier guard, call out the names of the several prisoners who are supposed to answer. Ghaseeta answered every call or challenge up to three in the morning, and growled at being disturbed. The man was really missed about half past five in the morning.

The Lahore papers is glad to hear that the latest news of Major A. M. Muir, Political Agent in Beluchistan, on whom a murderous attack was made about 18 days ago, is that he was still going on as well as possible. He had a very narrow escape : for he lost much blood. He has lost the 1st to 2nd fingers of his right hand. But the wounds on his arms were the most serious. He had also two wounds on his head. It was a great wonder he was not killed. The chaprassi who came to his help died the same night from loss of blood and shock. Major Muir is now, it is believed, out of danger. Mrs. Muir, who was at Karachi at the time, was not allowed to proceed further than Gwadar, where Major Muir was brought on the 11th.

Drs. Rake and Buckmaster, two members of the Leprosy Commission, have left Multan where they parted from their Punjab guide. Dr. Cunningham for Almora, where they join Dr. Thompson, the Anglo-Indian expert, from the North-West. Meantime Drs. Kanthack and Barclay have proceeded to Simla where they will be shortly joined by the Almora party. A bacteriological laboratory will be established temporarily at Simla for the conduct of investigations during the hot weather months, and the party will afterwards make a tour in Rajputana before leaving India.

Mr. W. J. Archer, who is continuing the survey operations of the Siamese Boundary Commission, appears likely to meet with less opposition than he did in 1889, when a Siamese sub-lieutenant attempted to bar his path into disputed territory, and the men of the Oxfordshire had to hustle them off with the butts of their guns. He is said by the telegrams to have got into a small State called Kaing Chaing, but by this is probably meant the Keing-tung country, which it was considered unadvisable to send the military surveyors into in 1889, but which is known to be a large plain with a population of some 15,000 or 20,000 persons.

A small band of highway robbers, armed with lathis, stopped a bullock cart a few nights ago on the Muttra road, Delhi, about two miles beyond Badarpur. One of the men with the cart was assaulted and a large box found in the vehicle was carried off by the robbers. The box was discovered next morning in a ravine close by, with the contents which the robbers must have been disgusted to find were only lamp chimneys, intact. The tracks were promptly followed up, and the culprits were captured at a village not far from the scene of the occurrence. They have been tried by the District Magistrate and sentenced each to four years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement.

The South Kensington Museum has just received, as a loan from Lord Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools. These were acquired through several generations by that branch of the Scotch family of Hope which settled at Amsterdam during the 17th century, and in the persons of two brothers, Thomas and Henry Philip Hope, returned to this country at the time of the French Revolutton. For many years these pictures formed part of the well-known Hope Collection of works of art in Mr Thomas Hope's house in Duchess-street. In 1839 they descended to Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, by whose widow they were about 23 years since exhibited for some months in the South Kensington Museum. They are now being arranged in one of the smaller rooms adjoining the water-colour galleries, and will be open to the public on Monday.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH ON THE AGE BILL.

At Thursday's meeting of the Viceregal Council during the debate on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. His Excellency the president said :—

I might almost leave the case where it has been left by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. As, however, strong personal appeals have been again and again made to me, either to cause the Bill to be abandoned altogether, or to postpone its further consideration, I will say a few words to explain why it is that the Government of India cannot adopt either of these courses. It can, at any rate, scarcely be contended that during the months which have passed since this Bill was introduced into Council, its provisions have not been adequately discussed. From that day until the present it has been criticised and examined with extraordinary ingenuity, and an amount of research and erudition has been brought to bear upon its consideration, so great, that we are justified in believing that little remains to be said, either for or against our proposal. I cannot therefore bring myself to share the opinions of those who would have us postpone the passing of the Bill in order to give time for further discussion—time which would be used for the purpose of still further unsettling the public mind, and misrepresenting the scope and intention of the measure.

"The opposition which it has encountered has proceeded from three quarters. There is, in the first place, the general suspicion which has been occasioned in the public mind from the fact that the Government of India has determined to legislate upon a subject which, although it does not immediately affect the marriage law of any section of the community, has an indirect bearing upon the social usages of one of those sections. To the more ignorant portion of the public an appeal has been made upon the ground that its religion is threatened by the action of the Government of India ; and this statement has probably been enough to cause uneasiness to many who are entirely unaware of the real scope of the Bill, who do not read the discussions which take place in Council, or even those which are to be found in the columns of the newspapers, and who are ready, upon the mere affirmation of the framers of hostile resolutions or the conveners of public meetings, summoned under the circumstances so well described by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, to testify their alarm and their conviction that their spiritual welfare is seriously threatened. Of the opposition which we have encountered from this quarter, all that I have to say is that I hope and believe that it will be of a transient character, and that the Hindu community, and even the most unenlightened section of it, will in time find out that its religion is not endangered by what we are about to do. Although we cannot blame the credulous listeners who are led to believe assertions of this kind made on apparently good authority, we have, I think, a right to complain of those who are reckless enough to disseminate such statements and, upon so slender a pretext, to fan the embers of a dangerous agitation. I earnestly trust that even those who are unable to support the Government measure will, at any rate, have the honesty to see that its objects and effects are not exaggerated or misrepresented, and that, if the Government is attacked, it is not attacked, for doing what it has neither done nor intends to do.

"The main volume of the opposition with which the Bill has met, has, however, originated not so much in sources of this kind as in the belief apparently entertained by many devout Hindus, that the new law will involve a direct interference with a specific religious observance. We are told that the Hindu religion requires the consummation of marriage immediately upon the attainment of puberty by the wife ; that puberty is not unfrequently attained prior to the age of twelve ; that, if in such cases the marriage is consummated, the person who so consummates it will find himself an offender against the Penal Code owing to the performance of an act which his religion requires him not to leave unperformed. Such interference on the part of the British Government is, we are told, in direct opposition to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation ; and this argument has been largely, and I must say most unscrupulously, used for the purpose of discrediting the Bill and imputing a breach of faith to the Government which has introduced it. Now, with regard to this contention, let me say at once that no Government of India has yet admitted, and that no Government of India will, I hope, ever be found to admit, that the Queen's Proclamation, to which this appeal is made is capable of any such interpretation as that which has been placed upon it by those who used this argument. If that interpretation is to cover the case now under discussion, we must read the Queen's Proclamation as a contract that whenever the requirements of public morality, of the public welfare, moral or material, are found to be in conflict with the alleged requirements of any of the various religions prevailing in this country, religion is to prevail and considerations affecting public health, public morality and the general comfort and convenience of the Queen's subject are to become of no account. The contention is on the face of it a preposterous one. Such a contract would have been absolutely retrograde and out of place in the great charter issued in 1858 by one of the most humane and enlightened sovereigns who has ever ruled over the nations of the earth.

"I will venture to say that, in the eyes of every reasonable man or woman, the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation must be read with a two-fold reservation, upon which the Government has always acted, and which was not specified in the letter of the contract simply because it had always been acted upon and was perfectly obvious and well understood. The first of these reservations is this, that in all cases where demands preferred in the name of religion would lead to practices inconsistent with individual safety and the public peace and condemned by every system of law and morality in the world, it is religion, and not morality, which must give way. It has already been pointed out that this reservation has been invariably insisted upon, and examples have been adduced, in which, from time to time, the Government of India has intervened in order to prohibit certain acts, which unquestionably had the saction of religion, upon the ground that those acts were opposed to the general interests of society. The precedents afforded by our legislation against infanticide, against the immolation of widows, and against the immunities enjoyed by Brahmins, have been appropriately cited in illustration of this argument. Every one of these enactments, were, if we are to accept the narrow interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation, acts of 'interference with the religious belief or worship' of the Queen's subjects from which those in authority under the Queen were charged to abstain on pain of her highest displeasure. Sir Andrew Scoble has very properly referred those who rely upon this construction of the Proclamation, and who hold that it entirely debars the Government of India from legislating in respect to any matters affecting the religions of the people of India, to the provisions of the Act under which our business is at this moment being conducted—I mean the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which is the statutory embodiment in precise terms of the general principles set forth in the Royal Proclamation. Now that Act, far from absolutely precluding the Government of India from dealing with matters affecting religion, expressly contemplates the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary, although it safeguards it from irresponsible initiation. The words of the 19th section show as clearly as possible that, subject to proper precautions, legislation such as that which is now taking place was contemplated by her Majesty's advisers, who were responsible both for the Proclamation and for the Act from which I have just quoted. But I will quote, as embodying what I believe to have been invariably recognised as the principle applicable to such cases, the terms of the judgment of the Privy Council when the abolition of the practice of *sati* came before it upon appeal. The Council recommended that that petition should be dismissed for four reasons, of which the third ran as follows :—'Because the Regulation' (that is the Regulation forbidding *sati*) 'cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observnce of which the stability of the British Government in India mainly depends ; and because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society.' The framers of the judgment proceed to say that 'it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus ; by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutey sinful : and it is added, in the fourth reason, that it was the duty of Government to prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprave the national feeling and character, and which taught perverted religion to predominate over the best feelings of the heart.' The rite was therefore pronounced illegal, and its observance prohibited.

"The words which I have quoted appear to me to be singularly apposite in the present instance, where we are dealing with what may most appropriately be described as 'a flagrant offence against society,' and the reservation is one which should, in my opinion, be made in reference to all cases in which the sanctions of morality and those of religion are in direct conflict. I would, moreover, ask whether such a reservation is not especially necessary when the religion with which we have to deal is the Hindu religion. I trust that neither here nor elsewhere shall I allow myself to say a word which might sound in the ears of the Hindu subjects of her Majesty disrespectful towards the faith which they profess. It is faith of which some of the tenets are worthy of a place amongst the articles of the noblest and purest creeds professed by the most civilised nations of the earth. But there is probably, no religion more cumbered by super-imposed traditions, more hampered by accretions of doubtful value, more perplexing to its votaries owing to its fluctuating and clashing character. It is a religion which is co-extensive with the life—social, political and domestic—of those who profess it Every act, every incident of the daily life of a Hindu, has its religious aspect. I believe I am right in saying that the Shastras lay down that whatever a man does should be done with religious object. Let us give all credit to a religion which obtains so strong a hold upon those who profess it, and which so entirely pervades their existence. But the very fact that we are concerned with such a religion renders it doubly necessary for those who are responsible for the Government of the country to be cautious how they allow themselves to admit that religion must be allowed to block the way whenever it can be shown that a religious sanction of some kind or another can be discovered for the practice which it is sought to control or to forbid. To say that everything which such a religion enjoins must be recognised as an insuperable barrier, to be on no account traversed by the course of legislation, would mean the complete and fatal paralysis of the law as a reforming agency. The question then which we have to decide is whether we are to postpone, or to abandon, a useful measure of reform, demanded in the interests of humanity, calculated to effect a material improvement in the Hindu race, and supported by a majority of the Hindu community, merely upon the ground that it is objected to by a minority of that community upon the strength of a religious canon of doubtful authority, a religious canon which rests upon sanctions so slight that its transgression can be atoned for by the payment of a nominal fine.

"What I have said seems to lead inevitably to the second of the two reservations of which I spoke a moment ago. It is this, that in all cases where there is a conflict between the interests of morality and those of religion, the legislature is bound to distinguish, if it can, between essentials and non-essentials, between the great fundamental principles of the religion concerned and the subsidiary belief and accretionary dogmas which have accidentally grown up around them. In the case of the Hindu religion such a discrimination is especially needful, and one of the first questions which we have to ask ourselves is, assuming that the practice with which our proposed legislation will interfere is a practice supported by religious sanctions, whether those sanctions are of first-rate importance and absolutely obligatory, or whether they are of minor importance and binding only in a slight degree.

"Now, I venture to affirm that the discussion which has taken place has established beyond controversy that the particular religious observance which we are urged to respect is, in the first place, a local observance and one far from being universally recognised by those who profess the Hindu faith. It is a practice which is, in the main, peculiar to the province of Bengal, and which is followed only in a portion of that province, and only by certain classes within that portion. It will not be contended that devout Hinduism is not to be found outside this restricted area, but the Hindus of other parts of India do not share the alarm with which this Bill is regarded in Bengal. In the next place, it is admitted that the religious sanctions by which the practice is supported are of the weakest kind. The elaborate statement recently published by Dr. Bhandarkar, of the Dekkan College at Poona, who is admitted to be one of the highest extant authorities upon questions of Hindu religious law, makes it perfectly clear that the precepts upon which the practice in question rests may be regarded as permissive only. It is conceded on all hands that, under certain circumstances, the consummation of the marriage may lawfully be postponed, and that even where it is not lawfully postponed the omission of the necessary act is an offence which may be expiated by the slenderest and most insignificant penalties. It was stated a few days ago by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, in the eloquent speech delivered by him at the meeting recently held at Bombay, that it might be said without exaggeration of the eighteen millions of the Hindu population to whom he was referring that the bulk of them not only did not perform the *Garbhadhan* ceremony, but even the name of it is not known to them. Look, again, at the evidence which we have received from his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore with regard to the manner in which these questions are regarded by the Chiefs and Sardars of Rajputana, who are well described in Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerjee's admirable letter as 'rigid and orthodox Hindus,' and far from likely to break the laws of their religion without compunction. Look also at the outspoken utterances of such men as our hon'ble colleague Mr. Nulkar, as Mr. Telang, as his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, as his Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, as Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar of Madras, and, even in Bengal, of such men as his Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga, or, in Calcutta itself, as Raja Durga Churn Law, lately our colleague in the Legislative Council, as Babu P. C. Mozoomdar, whose note upon the subject deserves the most attentive study, and as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the eminent pleader, who has stated that, within his knowledge, the *Garbadhan* ceremony is admittedly not observed in many respectable Hindu families and is not unfrequently more honoured in the breach than in the observance. "I cannot, in the face of the evidence of such men as these, accept without a protest the statement of our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose absence from the Council I deeply regret, that we are 'forcing this reform upon an unwilling people.' To them, and to many more who have raised their voices in support of the measure, I desire to offer a public acknowledgement of the service which they have rendered. I feel convinced that the time is not far off when their fellow citizens, without exception, will recognize that such men as these, rather than they who have so noisily and so thoughtlessly repeated the parrot cry "our religion is in danger," are the true leaders of public opinion in this country.

"I will, however, not further pursue this branch of the subject, which has been fully dealt with by previous speakers. If we can say not only that the observance under discussion is far from being regarded by the majority of those who profess the Hindu religion as essential, but also that its practice is repugnant to common sense, abhorrent to modern civilisation, debasing to those who adopt it and detrimental to the physical and moral welfare of the race, we may, I think, consider that we have placed it completely outside the category of those religious customs and observances on behalf of which the Queen's Proclamation may be invoked, and which are deserving of recognition and protection at the hands of the responsible lawgivers of British India.

"I will now pass for a moment to the third great objection which has been raised against the measure. It is the objection founded upon the anticipation that it will lead to inquisitorial action by the police, to prosecutions instituted from vindictive motives, and to criminal investigations into family matters of the most domestic and private character. Of this objection I will say that, whatever may be our opinions with regard to some of the arguments which have been brought forward against the Bill, there can be no doubt as to the prefect sincerity with which this argument has been urged upon us. The apprehension, considering the conditions under which a great part of the population of this country lead their lives, is a perfectly natural one: we should, if we were situated as they are, probably entertain a similar apprehension ourselves. I would however, in the first place, entreat the public to be cautious how in this or in any other cases it allows itself to be too much influenced by arguments founded upon the possibility that a new law is likely to be abused in this manner. If the Government of India had been deterred from legislating whenever it could be told that its legislation would place in the hands of the police, or of private persons, a weapon which they might use in an improper manner, many of our most useful enactments would never have found their way into the Code. Now, as far as *bonâ-fide* prosecutions are concerned, the assumption that there will be frequent prosecutions under the new section is obviously based on the anticipation that the law will be frequently broken. I am sanguine enough to belive that this expectation will not be fulfilled. It is an expectation upon which the frequently expressed belief that the new law will be a dead letter is a somewhat remarkable commentary. Our proposals, moreover, already command a very large measure of public support, and I do not doubt that in the end native opinion, which has always ender by supporting the law in cases of this kind, will end by supporting it in this instance also. When once it has become established that that which is, I belive, already regarded by a majority of the people of this country as a moral offence, and which our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter himself stigmatizes as a vice and as a pernicious custom, is also an offence which will render those who commit it, or those who abet it, liable to penal consequences, the offence will, I venture to think, become one of rare occurrence. I may observe in passing that it was mainly in deference to the apprehensions of which I have spoken that we found ourselves unable to accept the well-intentioned proposal that we should insert in the Bill, as an alternative for the limit of age which we have adopted, the attainment of puberty by the girl. This proposal, which seemed to us open to objection upon other grounds, was certainly open to criticism, for the reason that its adoption might have led to investigations far more inquisitorial, and far more repugnant to family sentiment, than any which are likely to take place under the Bill as it stands.

"It is, however, contended that the tendency of the Bill will be to encourage proceedings which are not instituted *bonâ-fide*, but from malicious motives, and in order to bring disgrace upon the family of the accused, and a moving picture has been drawn of the anguish and humiliation which such proceedings will occasion, of the outage to which an innocent woman might be exposed before the question of fact could be satisfactorily disposed of, and of the public scandal which would be created if things which usually *sub lodice teguntur* are allowed to be openly discussed in a public Court of justice. The argument is, one which I can assure the Council, the Government of India has most anxiously considered. We have, I think, shown our sense of the necessity of guarding against these risks by making the offence a non-cogizable one, and thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of vexatious prosecutions. We have also agreed to add to the measure a clause preventing all but District Magistrates from dealing with cases in which husband and wife are concerned, and precluding any police-officer below the rank of an inspector from making, or taking part in, the investigation, when one has been directed by the Magistrate.

"But it may be argued that these precautions will be of no avail. It will be said, 'The reputation of our families and the sanctity of our homes will still remain at the mercy of a dismissed servant, or an offended neighbour.' I cannot bring myself to share these gloomy anticipations, or to believe that false charges of this kind will be as common as we are asked to believe. The person who makes them will, in the first place, render himself liable to the most severe punishment. The very fact that the offence is to be punished by a heavy penalty increases, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Home Department has well pointed out, that to which the person falsely charging such an offence exposes himself. We should, moreover, remember that the false witness will have not only the law to reckon with. If the charge which he makes is odious, how odious will he be who invents such a charge, and how termendous will be the penalty which he will pay by attracting to himself the indignation of the whole community to which he belongs! It is, however, not only to considerations of this kind that we must look for a safeguard against this danger. We have to remember that the person who seeks to prefer a charge of this sort must make out a *prima facie* case, sufficient to satisfy a Magistrate of the highest position and respectability—a Magistrate who under existing procedure is bound to take into account the character of the person by whom the charge is preferred. Is it likely, under such circumstances, that a trumped-up accusation will have the desired effect? Is it not much more likely that it will recoil upon the head of him who makes it?

"I do not, however, wish to press this argument too far, and I will assume that, in spite of every precaution, there will be cases—I do not for a moment believe that they will be common—in which such charges will be preferred from malice, or from other improper motives. Assuming this to be the case, all that I would ask the opponents of this Bill to do is to open in their minds what I might call a debtor and creditor account for and against this measure. Let them set upon one side the risks to which I have just referred, and which I believe to be infinitesimally small; and let them set upon the other side the certainty that this measure will remove a standing reproach from the Hindu community, and that it will afford to their wives and daughters a protection of which, after the ghastly disclosures which have taken place during the discussion of this measure,—disclosures of which but for their horror more would certainly have been heard,—we cannot for a moment doubt that they stand sorely in need. Which way ought the balance to incline? Will not those whose feelings are feelings of true patriotism reply—'We are content to run this risk, we are content to expose ourselves to the annoyance which once in a way the spite of a private enemy or a corrupt informer may occasion to us and to our families, for the sake of the good which this change in the law will bring to our sons, from whom it will remove a cruel temptation, to our daughters, whom it will rescue from the worst of outrages, and to the whole Hindu people whom it will liberate from a disgraceful reproach.'

"I have already explained the reasons for which we have been unable to accept the suggestion, which has been made to us, that we should abandon our intention to raise the age of consent and deal at once with the whole question of the marriage law by invalidating all marriages contracted with a woman below the age of twelve. A change of the law in this direction is one which will, I trust, ultimately be demanded by the Hindu community itself. It is not one which, under existing circumstances, we are prepared to impose upon that community. So long as we adhere to our present proposal, we are, I believe, in an inexpugnable position. No new departure is involved in the amendment of the law which we recommend. The existing law, of which the justice is admitted, specifies the age at which intercourse with a woman, whether with or without her consent, is an offence against that law. No complaint is made of this enactment, nor is it likely that any one will be found bold enough to propose that the protection which is already afforded to these young children should be withdrawn from them. The necessity of an age limit being admitted, the only question which the Council has to decide is whether our proposal fixes that limit at the proper point. We contend that the point at which we propose to fix it accords, at all events, more closely with the physiological facts than any other. We have been pressed to adopt a higher limit, but we desire to keep on the safe side. We justify our proposal on the ground that the British law would fail to provide adequately for the safety of the children of this country if, while it protects them from all other kinds of ill-usage, it failed to protect them from a particular form of ill-usage infinitely more revolting, and infinitely more disastrous in its direct, as well as in its remoter results, than any other form of ill-treatment to which they are liable.

"I have only one word to add. A hope has been expressed that when this Bill has become law the Government of India will closely watch its operations, with the object of ascertaining whether further safeguards are necessary in order to prevent its abuse. I gladly give the assurance for which we are asked. We shall cause the working of the measure to be watched with the utmost attention, and we shall be prepared, if the safeguards which we have already accepted should prove insufficient, to strengthen and add to them."

PRESENTATION TO A MILL AGENT.

DURING the last few days, dinners and presentations, in honour of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, second son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who is about to proceed to Europe, have testified the respect and esteem in which he is held. On Saturday morning last, the principal employes ofthe Manockjee Petit, and Dinshaw Petit Mills, proceeded to Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, with a view, to make a presentation of a silver vase and inkstand to Mr. Bomonjee. The following address was read on the occasion:—

To Bomanjee Dinshawjee Petit, Esq., J.P., Co-Agent of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., &c.

"Respected Sir,—On the eve of your departure for Europe we have been requested by the Superintendents, Clerks, and Jobbers of the Manockjee Petit and Dinshaw Petit Mills to wait upon you, as they think that they cannot pass this opportunity without expressing a few words of farewell and God speed. In bidding you the same, we feel very sorry for the separation for the time being. By the assistance of your most respected father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and with that of your esteemed brother Mr. Framjee, you have, by your enterprising and patriotic spirit, invested a large amount of your wealth in developing various industries in Bombay, thereby helping thousands of poor people to earn their livelihood, and we hope that, by your visit to Europe, you will be enabled to continue to open up fresh industries and provide ample employment for the people of this country, and thus prove yourself a benefactor to the masses of this Presidency. As a token of our great regard and esteem for you, we respectfully beg to present you with a silver vase and an inkstand, trusting you will kindly accept them, not for their value, but for the grateful sprit in which they are offered. In wishing you a pleasant voyage and safe return, we pray that God may bless and preserve you for many years to come, and that you will return with renewed health and vigour to the bosom of your noble and illustrious family."

Mr. Bomonjee made a suitable reply to the address, and the customary formalities having been gone through, the deputation retired. On Friday evening last, Mr. Bomanjee was entertained at dinner by the Persian Club in a *marquee* on the Esplanade, specially erected for the occasion. Again on Saturday evening, a dinner was given in his honour by the Grant Road Club, the premises of which were brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Bomonjee, on his arrival in company of his father, Sir Dinshaw, his brother Mr. Framjee, and other relations, was welcomed by Mr. Shapurjee B. Bhrocha, Mr. D. P. Batha, and other members of the club. After dinner, the toasts of the health of Sir Dinshaw and his sons were proposed and heartily responded to. Another dinner will be given to Mr. Bomonjee this evening at Parel by the employes of the mills managed by Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S GIFT TO BOMBAY.

ON Saturday evening H. E. the Governor opened the new Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory, presented to Bombay by Sir Dinshaw Petit, and situate in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. The building which has been erected at a cost of Rs. 17,000 is a handsome and commodious structure, elaborately fitted out and eminently fitted to serve the purposes for which it has been built. It has a blue basalt facing, the several arches, coigns, parbles, and cornices being made of white Porebunder stone. It is 75ft. long, 30ft. wide, and 80ft. high, comprises a cellar underneath the ground and first and second floors, with an open terrace on the third floor. The cellar, which is 10ft. long and an equal number of feet in width, is intended to be used for storage of bacteria, the ground floor being the pathological room for the culture and development of bacteria. The first floor will be used as laboratory or the working room by the students, the one above it being appropriated to the microscopic examination of the micro-organisms. The terrace on the third floor will be used for micro-photography. The tablet, which is placed in the outer wall on the right-hand side of the building, bears the following inscription:—"This Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory for veterinary research was built at the expense of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. It was formally opened by his Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert, Baron Harris, K.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on the 21st March 1891. The building was designed by and erected under the supervision of, Mr. Ellapa, Balaram, J.P." The grounds were prettily decorated with bunting and butties for the occasion, and the Governor's band was present and contributed a capital selection of music. There was a large party of European and Native ladies and gentlemen present when his Excellency arrived at half-past five o'clock, attended by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Henry Jervis, A.-D.-C., Risaldar Bahadur Rupsing, native A.-D.-C., and Captain G. A. Gott, Commandant of his Excellency's Body-Guard, and they were received in the compound by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., his sons, Messrs. Framjee and Bomonjee Petit, Dr. S. K. Nariman, Acting Principal of the Veterinary College, and Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Bombay. His Excellency Lord Harris was conducted by Sir Dinshaw to an ornamental canopy Amongst those present were:—Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. Pritchard, C. S. I., Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray, Prince Samatsingjee, the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. Buckland, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Rao Bhadur Luxmon Juggonath, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Balchandra, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Purshotumdas Mungul-das Nathoobhoy, Chaturbhooj Morarjee, Byramjee N. Sirvai, J. C. Cama, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, M. B. Barbhaya, Hormusjee Eduljee Albless, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Elapa Balaram, Damoderdas Tapidas, Dr Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr. Jummadas Premchund, Dr. A. D. Modi, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and others.

Dr. S. K. Nariman, M.D., Acting Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, in opening the proceedings said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of sincere regret to me, and to the students and those who are connected with the Bombay Veterinary College, that the gentlemen who presided over this institution since its very beginning has not been spared to perform the function which falls to my lot to-day. The late Veterinary-Surgeon J. H. Steel was a great benefactor of this College. (Hear, hear.) In his death not only has the College sustained an irreparable loss, but graduates have lost in him a kind patron, and the members of the staff a worthy colleague. His death has been much regretted by the veterinary profession, of which he was an ornament, and by the whole scientific world, in which he had made a name for himself. The Bombay public knew him too well for me to make it necessary for me to say more. It will be some gratification to those present here to-day to know that the members of the staff, graduates and students of this College, are attempting to raise a fitting memorial to one upon whom they looked with mingled feelings of love, respect and admiration. (Loud applause.) The College authorities take this opportunity of thanking the various donors of prizes for the current year. They are indebted to the Bombay Government for the gift of a silver medal, to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the pioneer of veterinary education in India and the founder of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, one of the best and largest hospitals in the world, for setting apart for prizes a sum of money yielding an interest of a little over Rs. 50 a year; to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who so ably presided over that valuable institution—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and whose connection with it dates so far back as 1874, for a prize of Rs. 50 per year for the time he is in Bombay; to Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger, Superintendent of Horse Breeding Department, Bombay, for a prize of Rs, 32; and to the late Prof. Steel for a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for one year, for two prizes of Rs. 25 each and a Professor's prize. The College is also indebted to Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. Elappa Balaram, the Honorary Architect to the Hospital, for the valuable assistance rendered from time to time in connection with the Laboratory (Applause) I now beg to cordially thank your Excellency for honouring us by your kind presence on this occasion, which, I am sure, will prove a great encouragement to the students and the profession in general. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor then distributed prizes and diplomas among the graduates and students of the institution.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., who was cordially received, then said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, the late lamented Dr. Steel, the Principal of this Institution, brought to my knowledge, during the latter part of 1889, through Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the necessity for a Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory in connection with this Hospital and College, so that researches in diseases of animals, especially contagious diseases, might be made, and instructions imparted to Veterinary Students attending the College. Knowing that any suggestion emanating from Dr. Steel on subjects pertaining to veterinary science was entitled to great consideration, and being aware that the work of Bacteriology is one of the most important lines on which medical and veterinary sciences are progressing in the present day that by means of it, the methods of indentation for the prevention of rabies and anthrax have been ascertained, and quite recently a method of preventing glanders has been discovered, and that possibly not long before, new light might be thrown on the cure and prevention of certain diseases which are now classed as incurable, I, after conversation with Dr. Steel on the subject, at once took up the suggestion, and communicated to the Government my desire to carry out the proposed Laboratory, on condition that Government would equip and maintain the same, and allow no vivisection to be practised there, and the structure which you now see before you is the result of the kind acceptance by Government of my offer. It has given me no small satisfaction to be able in a small way to contribute towards the alleviation of animal sufferings, for next to the attention given towards the preservation of human lives and alleviations of human sufferings, the humanising tendency of our present more civilized times is to do all that may tend towards lessening the sufferings of the animal creation. When we reflect that this tender consideration on our part for the preservation of animal lives is a product of latter civilisation, we cannot help admiring the Hindu trait which is so susceptible of the value of animal lives. Before asking your Excellency to declare open this Institution, I must take this opportunity of expressing my intense regret—a regret which I am sure will be shared in by all present here—for the loss this Institution and the cause of Veterinary Science have suffered by the sad and untimely death of Dr. Steel, the learned head of the Institution. I avail of this occasion to thank Mr. Ellapa Balaram who had prepared the plans of this Laboratory in accordance with tht wishes expressed by the late Dr. Steel, and erected the building to my satisfaction. I may mention that Mr. Ellapa, who has always evinced great interest in all building works connected with this Hospital, has, at his own expense, erected a Cattle Trough, next to the Society's Office at Wari Bunder. (Hear, hear, and applause.) With these few remarks, I beg to express my sincere thanks to your Excellency for your kind presence here to-day, and request your Excellency to declare this Laboratory open. (Loud applause.)

H. E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Sir Dinshaw, then proceeded to the new building Sir Dinshaw handed to his Excellency a silver key, with the following inscription engraved on it:—

"Presented to H. E. the Right Hon'ble George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., on the occasion of the ceremony performed by his Excellency of opening the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory, at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, Bombay, on Saturday, the 21st March 1891."

His Excellency turned the key in the padlock and declared the building open amidst the cheers of the assembly.

His Excellency the Governor then returned to the canopy in the compound, and addressing the assembly said:—Sir Dinshaw, Ladies and Gentlemen,—A very pleasing duty has fallen to my lot to-day, a double one, that of presenting the prizes and certificates to the successful students of the Veterinary College, and also that of opening the Laboratory. But before I offer any remarks on this interesting subject, I cannot help alluding to a matter which has already been touched on in most feeling terms by Dr. Nariman and Sir Dinshaw Petit, and of taking this opportunity in the most public way I can of indicating the sincere feelings of regret the Government of Bombay entertained at the heavy loss they feel they have sustained in the death of Dr. Steel. I think I cannot do better than show how wide-spread that feeling is by reading what, I believe, are the official remarks that have come from the Government of India upon that sad subject, and drafted, I cannot help thinking by one who knew Dr. Steel during life. I feel it is of far greater value than any tribute I can pay. These are the words:—"The Government of India have heard with much regret of the decease of this able and zealous officer, whose career, had he been spared, would doubtless have been highly distinguished, both departmentally and in the spheres of veterinary education and science. As an auther, his works were favourably known to the profession, both, in India and England, and he succeeded in making some valuable contributions to bacteriological research. In the launching and subsequent management of the Bombay Veterinary College, Mr. Steel is shown by the reports received from the Bombay Government to have displayed unusual capacities both of organisation and instruction, with the satisfactory results that the veterinary education furnished to the students is of a higher character than has been previously attained in India, and that the practical efficiency of those who have obtained the College diploma has, in several instances, already been proved by their employment under various Governments and Native States throughout the Empire." I am sure that those here who knew Dr. Steel better than I did most cordially endorse every word that I have now read. Ladies and gentlemen Dr. Steel displayed the greatest energy and zeal and devotion in the multifarious duties which fell upon his shoulders in connection with this institution, and it was in connection with the subject of the profession, which was a labour of love to him and whilst pursuing his object and spreading veterinary science throughout India that he actually died. It was only a few days after he ceased to sit on the important committee that had assembled at Poona for the purpose of considering questions connected with veterinary science, among other subjects, that his last illness seized him. So that, I think, I may fairly say up to the very last moment of his life, Dr. Steel showed himself a most earnest advocate of the extension of veterinary science in this country, and a most devoted and zealous and an honest servant of Government. (Applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, the first task that fell to my lot to-day was that of presenting the prizes and certificates to the gentlemen whom you saw come up to the platform. I cannot help thinking that perhaps in the extension of veterinary science this presidency has shown its determination to keep in the fore-front of educational enterprise more than in any other direction of educational enterprise. It is active in every direction. But it is singularly so as regards its veterinary enterprise. (Applause.) I may say that this is the only veterinary college that exists in India, excepting the veterinary school at Lahore that teaches in vernacular. So I am correct in saying that this is the only College in India which teaches in English as well as in vernacular. It is a great compliment to the presidency, and one which ought to be appreciated in every part of India. That Bombay has had the enterprise to start an institution of this kind is due not only to the Bombay Government, but also due to the generosity of these benefactors, who are endowing, and have endowed Bombay during the last few years, with so many useful and admirable institutions. (Loud applause.) Well, it is of course a considerable cost to Government to educate these young men. Last year the calculation showed the average cost to Government was something between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per head. But I do consider that we ought not to grudge any amount of that kind devoted to such a purpose. Of course if the number of students is larger the capitation grant will be decreased, but I do think we ought not to grudge that expenditure of public funds when you recognise that Bombay is the only part of India that at this present moment is able to turn out men educated in this country capable of taking charge of animals for the purpose of curing their diseases in an intelligent manner. I am aware, of course, that there are throughout India plenty of empirics, men who have a fair knowledge of what to do in ordinary cases, and who can deal skilfully, no doubt, with routine cases. But if India were to depend upon herself for the intelligent treatment of animal diseases, it must have something more than that class of men to depend upon, and at present it is only to this college that it can turn for men capable of bestowing that intelligent treatment, which is as necessary in the case of animals as in the case of human beings. (Loud applause.) Well, I believe, from the information I have received, that every endeavour is being made in this college to improve the course of instruction and that it has been consolidated with a systematic record of cases, and individual responsibility has been introduced. We now see from the result that the rest of India is appreciating the efforts that are being made here to some extent in the fact that the graduates that have been sent out from this college have obtained employment—in some cases fairly lucrative employment—in other parts of India besides the Bombay presidency. In fact one of the certificates that I presented to-day was not handed to the actual holder because he happens to be engaged now in Burmah. There is another I believe engaged in private practice in Zanzibar. You will thus see that we are sending out men in various parts of the country, and not only doing good in that way to the animal race, but we are also letting all parts of British India know what Bombay is doing in the way of progress in science and other matters. (Applause.) The fact of the establishment of this college has encouraged the sympathy for animal ills, which is very creditable. Besides the various districts in the presidency, there have been established in several Native States dispensaries with the object of allowing the local agriculturists to obtain medicine as cheaply as possible; and the Government itself is doing as much as is legitimate in the direction of stationing veterinary practitioners in these dispensaries We have gone a little farther than we had originally intended, as our intention was merely to place one practitioner in each dispensary, who should also make tours in the neighbouring districts for the purpose of giving advice. We found that the result was that the dispensaries during the practitioner's absence had to be closed to the people who came to get medicine, and they naturally were disgusted, and looked upon it rather as a sham. It is obviously desireable to put an end to that idea. Two men have now been appointed to each dispensary in place of the resident practitioner—one remaining at the dispensary whilst the other went on tour. We quite recognise that having established this college, that some opening should be given to young men who come and study here, and we see that other parts of India are coming to us for those who have obtained their licentiate, and we, therefore, recognise that this Government must do something, and in that way we are endeavouring to keep some openings for the young men, who study here. (Applause) I should hope that as they get out and are able to show the owners of animals and agriculturits generally that advantage is to be derived from the intelligent treatment of animal disease. I sincerely hope that the demand on this college will by no means decrease, and that we shall have a steady flow of men from all parts of India into the college and a steady flow out towards employment. But I must warn the young students that it is most important that they should understand that in dealing with animals it is absolutely necessary that they should be able to show those who see them treat the animals that they are able to deal with them courageously and in a manly way. Veterinary practice is after all, a rough work, and the surgeon must show no timidity at all with the animal. I am not offering these remarks from my own knowledge alone, but from the remarks of a person who is quite competent to offer an opinion, and I suggest an advice from the same quarter that there should be as much teaching and practical work as possible in the shoeing forge. I believe that Dr. Steel was extremely anxious that students should have some opportunity of learning to ride, and it is obviously desirable that a man who professes to be a veterinary surgeon should be able to ride. I can quite imagine that that difficulty exists in this college, and I hope I will be able to do something towards removing that difficulty. I have consulted Captain Gott, Commandant of the Body-Guard, and he sees no reason why a certain number should not got some riding school on the horses of the Body-Guard. I dare say we shall be able to tell off a few horses for the purpose, and a competent person will put the students regularly through the training at the riding school. Of course my offer must be qualified to this extent, that the Body-Guard will be shortly going away, and therefore, the commencement can only be made when the Government returns to Bombay. (Loud applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I now pass from the subject of the Veterinary College in which I can assure you Government takes a deep and abiding interest and is extremely anxious that the college should be successful in not only turning out good men, but that the young men should be successful in finding lucrative employment hereafter. I turn from that subject to the somewhat hackneyed one of thanking Sir Dinshaw for another gift to Bombay. (Loud applause.) It has almost become a painful pleasure to thank Sir Dinshaw for all he has done, but I am sure that all who have a deep love for those dumb animals that give us so much pleasure and contribute to our enjoyment, will most cordially and thankfully appreciate the kindness of heart that has marked Sir Dinshaw's desire to erect a building in which research will be pursued into the diseases which animal flesh is heir to. (Applause.) There is ample room for it, we know. We hear of diseases most difficult of treatment—scarcely possible to cure—such as surra, anthrax, and foot and mouth disease—occasionally breaking out in a severe form in various parts of the country, and we are glad that those who have time to give to research will have an opportunity in this building of pursuing their study with some hope in the near future of alleviating the suffering of our dumb companions. Indeed Bombay has something to be proud of in the fact that within the last two years there have been opened in this presidency three laboratories for original research. There is the Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona, there is also the Laboratory which I had the honour of opening the other day at the Grant Medical College and the Laboratory I have just opened. (Applause.) I think it cannot be denied that with such advantages as these institutions offer, Bombay at no short distance of time will have made itself famous in having discovered something useful in alleviating the diseases of both men and amimals. (Applause.) I think, I am expressing your feelings when I say, we appreciate most highly Sir Dinshaw's kindness of heart in his desire to commemorate the memory of one who was very dear to him by thinking of the suffering of our dumb friends, and we sincerely hope that it will be a grateful and pleasing recollection to him all his life, that the sum of money that he put aside for this purpose, if it does not bring him the gratitide of the animals themselves, has brought him the sincere thanks of all those who love their animal campanions. (Loud applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, there is only one subject which I need further touch on, and which, I think, is not unimportant, and that is the question of whether this site is healthy as is desirable. I do not think myself that there is any occasion at present for alarm; but undoubtedly it will be necessary to keep a careful watch on the sanitary conditions, and if we find that there is any cause for alarm, we must without fear of expense take such steps as will ensure the institution which has now been raised here at great expense, and of considerable importance shall not suffer owing to its insanitary condition. That, I think I may say, on behalf of the Government we shall do, and, if necessary, they will take steps as lie in their power to improve its sanitary surroundings. I have nothing more to do than, again, on your behalf, to thank Sir Dinshaw for his great generosity to Bombay, and express a hope, which I know is shared by you all, that these young men who have received these tokens of their proficiency may make names for themselves in the world of veterinary practice, and bring credit not only to themselves, but to Bombay, and that within the walls of this building, which I have opened, some most valuable discovery may be made, which will bring alleviation and comfort to our dumb creatures. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Allan F. Turner proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency, which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Dinshaw introduced Mr. Elapa Balaram, the contractor, to H. E. the Governor, and presented him with a valuable cashmere shawl, observing that he had constructed the building to his entire satisfaction at a minimum cost. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency was then conducted over the building and shortly afterwards left amidst the cheers of those assembled.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain J. G. Jones, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last, left Portsmouth on the 19th February, Queenstown on the 23th, Malta on the 1st March, Port Said on the 9th and Suez on the 10th March. The Malabar left Malta on the 2nd instant, and after going about 13 miles some trouble was caused by something going wrong with the low pressure crank and stopping the ship. After a delay of 22 hours the vessel went on for a little, but the engines not working properly, the Malabar put back to Malta, arriving on the 4th March, at 7 a.m., to make the necessary repairs. The repairs were undertaken by the dockyard authorities at Malta, after which she resumed her voyage at 5 p.m., on the 5th March, and since then the engines have worked satisfactorily. She brought 66 officers, 16 ladies, 8 officers' children, 1,153 European rank and file, 29 women, and 25 children. The Malabar passed her Majesty's steamers Serapis in the Red Sea on the 13th March and the Himalaya in the Gulf of Aden on the 15th March, both homeward bound. The Malabar experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Lt-Col W H Auchinleck, Rl Art
Surgeon-Major N B Major, Med Staff
Major A W Simpson, 2nd Rl I Regt.
Major W B Browne, 2nd Cornwall L I
Major and Mrs R H Martin, 21st Hussars.
Major C F Thomson, 7th Hussars
Vety Surg and Mrs A E Queripel, and 4 children, A V Dept
Surgeon R Jennings, Med Staff
Surgeon and Mrs F A Harris, Med Staff
Surg and Mr E J Risk, Med Staff
Vety Surg and Mr G J R Rayment, and sister-in-law, A V Dept
Surg and Mrs H J Fletcher, Med Staff
Surgeon J Cree, Med Staff
Vety Surgeon and Mrs J Mills, 4 children, A V Dept
Surgeon C H Melville, Med Staff
Surg F W G Hall, Med Staff
Vety Surg J B Savage, A V Dept
Surgn W T Mould, M S
Lieut A F Johnson, Ind Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs C S Coo, (Sub Ins) Army Schools.
2nd Lieut R A Firth, 1st Yorkshire
2nd Lieut G F R Forbes, 1st R I Regt
2nd Lieut A E Dallas, 1st Liverpool
2nd Lieut T B Spratt, 2nd Rl Warwick
2nd Lieut J Fryer, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut G B M Sarel, 2nd R S Fusiliers.
2nd Lieut A C Tucker, 2nd Dur L Inft
2nd Lieut C Parker Toulson, 7th Dra Gds
2nd Lieut C W Dugan, 7th Dra Gds.
2nd Lieut A Le F Smith, 7th Dra Gds
2nd Lieut T L Halls, 21st Hussars.
2nd Lieut A C Roberts, 1st Rl Fusiliers
2nd Lieut A C Cumberland, 1st R I Rifles
2nd Lieut H Baillie, 2nd R W Surrey
Revd F Scannell, Chaplain Dept

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Major H S B Hodgkinson, North Lanc
Surgeon P H Fox, Med Staff
Surgeon and Mrs R L Love, Med Staff
Surgeon W Dugdale, Med Staff
Surgeon and Mrs J Carmichael, Med Staff
Captain A W Collings, 2nd Rl S Fus
Captain and Mrs C A Deane, 2nd Suffolk
Surgeon G R Russell, Med Staff
Surgeon C J Macdonald, Med Staff
Captain H M Twynam, 1st East Lanc
Captain J H A Anderson, 2nd Manchester
Lieut R H P Snow, 2nd Wiltshire
Lieut H L Rokeby, 1st Rifle Brigade
Lt C F Lennock, 2nd Suffolk
Lieut C R C Ellis, 2nd S Rifle
Lieut W Brounlow, 2nd Rl Dub Fusiliers
Lieut G O R Wynne, 2nd Irish
Lieut G C Fielden, 2nd Sea-Forth High
Lieut F W Townsey, 2nd West York
Lieut J G H Whylock, 2nd Gloucester
Lieut C E Noyes, 2nd High L I
Lieut H R P Perry, 2nd East Yorks
Sub Ins J A Smears, Army Schools
Lieut and Mrs W Irvin, Army Schools
Lieut C C Jackson, 2nd Border
2nd Lt E N L Brock, 1st Worcester
2nd Lt Rl Browne-Clyton, 5th Lancers
Wife of Captain G A Welman Ms Med Staff

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA.

Lieut Qr-Mr J T Evans, Royal Engineer

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lt F M Westropp, Royal Engineers
2nd Lt T G Cousin, 1st Cheshire

FROM PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Surgeon A L H Dixon, Med Staff.

A CLUMSY accident which nearly proved fatal to four men occurred on board the steamer Bhundara as she was proceeding down the Hughli on Wednesday last. It appears that the vessel has a life-boat fitted with some patent lowering and slipping apparatus, and while the vessel was going at full speed down the the Bellary Channel, four or five men were at work in the boat, when suddenly it fell sheer into the water. Fortunately three of the men managed to grasp some of the gear, but one man went over board with the boat and was seen swimming. Another boat was lowered and succeeded in saving the man, but the rescue boat's crew had rather a hard time of it. They were drifting about in the strong tides of the estuary for some ten or twelve hours before they managed to tow the water-logged boat to their steamer, which had to anchor off Kidgeree, and so lost a day on the outward course.

HORSE CLOTHING.—For Heavy Blanketing Suits for the Hills and the cold season; for Serge Suits for the rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the hot weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Samples free on application.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles took place on Saturday afternoon, when the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District. The Rifles were formed in line at 5-15 p.m. and received the General, who was accompanied by Captain Steele, D. A. A. G., and Captain Thacker D. A. A. G. for Musketry, with a general salute. The General then rode down the ranks and inspected the Regiment. After which they marched past in column and returning to the original alignment formed line to the left and were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Brown, the Senior Major. The ranks were then opened and the arms inspected, after which two volleys were fired with blank ammunition by companies from right to left, followed by two battalion volleys. The line then retired and a change of front was made to the left on the left company and another retirement in line took place. An advance was then made in echelon from the right and the companies having formed company squares prepared to receive cavalry. The companies having been re-formed they formed line on the rear company. The order was then given "advance in short echelon from the centre," and then line was formed on the two centre companies. The battalion took ground to the left in fours and changed front to the right on the right company. The ranks were then opened, an advance made in review order, and a general salute given. The ranks having been closed, quarter-column by the left was formed on No. 1. The General then addressed the Regiment expressing "his entire satisfaction" and said he was glad to see such a marked improvement in every way since the last time he had seen the Regiment on parade. That as a rule the arms were found to be in excellent order and that taking into consideration the number of parades which had taken place the drill was most creditable. The Regiment then marched to the Wellington Fountain, where the men were dismissed.

The following is the field state:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Band and Drums.	Rank & File.	Total on Parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total strength of Companys.
A	5	7	18	40	70	17	...	87
B	4	3	3	27	37	14	...	51
C	2	3	1	27	33	26	6	65
D	2	7	2	39	50	28	3	81
E	3	6	3	31	43	15	4	62
F	2	4	2	27	35	13	2	50
G	2	3	...	64	69	17	...	86
H	...	2	2	14	18	4	...	22
I	...	4	12	26	42	10	...	52
K	1	2	...	22	25	11	...	36
L	1	4	...	47	52	26	...	78
Total ...	22	45	43	364	474	181	15	670

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Col, the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Captains T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, R. A. Willis, J. Kenny, and F. Soundy (Paymaster); Lieutenants W. Jefferies, T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, M. Devlin, D. J. Sharp, F. A. Rowland, and J. W. Smith; 2nd Lieutenants H. R. H. Wilkinson, J. H. Furneaux, R. Snell, and S. Tomlinson; Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkins (1st Queens Royal West Surrey Volunteers.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ABOUT fifty-five members of the Volunteer Artillery fell in punctually at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday and proceeded to the Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to perform the remainder of their gun-target practice. On arrival at the Bunder, those who intended going up for the Proficiency Examination, were told to fall out in front of the others. A detachment was then formed and marched off under Sergeant Beckerleg to the Howitzer gun, as that was the last evening of the practice, fifteen rounds remained to be fired by the gun. No time was to be lost, the first shell being sent away soon after. The shot took the water and burst, very close to the target. About nine shots were fired with Sergeant Beckerleg as No. 1 on the gun, all of which plunged into the water very close to the target. Gunner Leask was then placed No. 1 on the gun, and fired five rounds, which all struck the water in close proximity to the target.

Lieut. Colonel Pearse, C.R.A., examined those who had presented themselves for the Proficiency Certificate, and found that all of them were able to answer the questions put to them. A field piece, belonging to the Mhow Field Battery, which had been sent down to Bombay, to be mounted on a new carriage, was also on the ground, with Conductor Evans, O.D., in charge of it, to be tested. Three shots were fired out of it, with the gun at the extreme elevation.

After the shooting was over the Volunteer Artillery were formed up, and marched back. At St. John's Church, they halted, when the Major informed them that several of the members had not completed their class-firing, and requested them to do so as the season was drawing to a close: fours were again formed, the battery marching to the railway station. The following were the officers on parade:—Major Roughton, Captain Lesile, and Lieutenant Sanders Slater.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE annual contest between the representative crews of the Oxford and Cambridge Universites was pulled off on Saturday morning. Strict training and a heavy amount of work has this year been done by both crews. According to latest mail information the crews were to be compared as follows:—

OXFORD.	st	lb
W M Poole Magdalen (bow)	10	5
R P Rowe, Magdalen	11	10
V Nickalls, Magdalen	12	6
G Nickalls, Magdalen	12	6
F Wilkinson, Brasenose	13	8¼
Lord Ampthill, New College	13	8
W A L Fletcher, Christchurch	13	0
C W Kent, Brasenose (stroke)	10	9
L S Williams, Brasenose (cox)	8	2¼

Their regular coach, Mr R C Lehmann, accompanies them on horseback, with Mr Pitman, an old Cambridge stroke.

CAMBRIDGE.	st	lb
J W Noble, Caius (bow)	11	4¼
F W A Daman, Emmanuel	11	7
G Francklyn, Third Trinity	12	5¼
E T Fison, Corpus	12	13¾
W Landale, Trinity Hall	13	1
J F Rowlatt, Trinity Hall	12	2¼
C T Fogg-Elliot, Trinity Hall	11	5¼
G Elin, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	0
J V Bradden, Trinity Hall (cox)	8	3

According to latest information the Oxford crew had inspired great confidence and the betting was heavy at nine to four on the Dark Blues. The following table shows the results of the races since the commencement of these famous annual contests:—

Yr.	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	m. s.	Won by
1836	Westmin to Put	Camb	36 0	1 minute.
1839	Westmin to Put	Camb	31 0	1 min 45 sec.
1840	Westmin to Put	Camb	29 3	2-3rds length.
1841	Westmin to Put	Camb	32 30	1 min 4 sec.
1842	Westmin to Put	Oxford	30 45	13 sec.
1845	Putney to Mort	Camb	23 30	30 sec.
1846	Mortlake to Put	Camb	21 5	Two lengths.
1849	Putney to Mort	Camb	22 0	Many lengths.
1849	Putney to Mort	Oxford		Foul.
1852	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 33	27 sec.
1854	Putney to Mort	Oxford	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put	Camb	25 50	Half length.
1857	Putney to Mort	Oxford	22 50	35 sec.
1858	Putney to Mort	Camb	21 23	22 sec.
1859	Putney to Mort	Oxford	24 40	Camb sank.
1860	Putney to Mort	Camb	26 0	One length.
1861	Putney to Mort	Oxford	23 27	48 sec.
1862	Putney to Mort	Oxford	24 40	30 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Put	Oxford	23 5	42 sec.
1864	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 40	23 sec.
1865	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 40	23 sec
1866	Putney to Mort	Oxford	25 48	15 sec.
1867	Putney to Mort	Oxford	22 39	Half length.
1868	Putney to Mort	Oxford	20 56	Four lengths.
1869	Putney to Mort	Oxford	20 4	Three lengths.
1870	Putney to Mort	Camb	22 6	1½ length.
1871	Putney to Mort	Camb	23 5	One length.
1872	Putney to Mort	Camb	21 14	Two lengths.
1873	Putney to Mort	Camb	19 35	3¾ lengths.
1874	Putney to Mort	Camb	22 35	3½ lengths.
1875	Putney to Mort	Oxford	22 2	10 lengths.
1876	Putney to Mort	Camb	20 20	8 lengths.
1877	Putney to Mort	d. heat	24 8	
1878	Putney to Mort	Oxford	22 13	10 lengths.
1879	Putney to Mort	Camb	21 20	3 lengths.
1880	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 23	3¾ lengths.
1881	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 54	Three lengths.
1882	Putney to Mort	Oxford	20 12	10 lengths.
1883	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 8	Four lengths.
1884	Putney to Mort	Camb	21 39	2½ lengths.
1885	Putney to Mort	Oxford	21 37	Three lengths.
1886	Putney to Mort	Camb	22 29	⅔rds of length.
1887	Putney to Mort	Camb	20 52	2½ lengths.
1888	Putney to Mort	Camb	20 48	6 lengths.
1889	Putney to Mort	Camb	20 14	Three lengths.
1890	Putney to Mort	Oxford	22 3	One length.

"CONTRIVANCE is better than force." Effort and elbow grease were the original means of house-cleaning. To-day most house-keepers lighten their labor by using SAPOLIO.—Agents: H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.

In response to the invitation of the Secretary of the Provisional Committee for the formation of the Bombay Portuguese Association, over three hundred members of the Community met at the Antonio Da Silva School Hall at Dadar on Sunday the 15th instant. In the unavoidable absence through indisposition of the Revd. Father Gabriel Da Silva, who was to preside on the occasion, Mr. Antonio Pereira was called to the chair. Mr. W. B. De Souza, the Secretary of the Provisional Committee, then read the notice convening the meeting and also the proceedings of the preliminary meeting held in the premises of the Bombay Circulating Library on the 15th February. In opening the proceedings Mr. Antonio Pereira made a few brief remarks in which he paid a very graceful tribute to the memory of the late lamented Dr. Antonio Da Silva to whose munificence, he said, they owed the possession of the splendid building in which they were assembled. That gentleman, he said, was a Bombay Portuguese, and was proud to be known by that designation, and that he left a large sum of money for the establishment, according to the explicit terms of his will, of an Anglo-Portuguese School. Mr. Pereira said he thought it was singular that while men who towered high above the rest and who were benefactors of the Community were attached to the old historic designation of the Community and were solicitious of the people receiving an education in the Portuguese language, men who were perfect nonentities should come forward denouncing the Portuguese name and the Portuguese language. It was the duty of all true sons of their Community to support the present movemement because this movement had for its object the conservation of their rights and privileges. They must be known as Portuguese as they had been known hitherto. Mr. J. J. Da Silva in proposing the resolution of the day, viz., the establishment of the Bombay Portuguese Association, spoke at some length, in Portuguese, pointing out the most important features of the movement. He explained the term Portuguese in all its bearings—how it had been given to them by the Portuguese themselves: how it was loved and liked by their forefathers; how it was understood by the British Government of which they were counted among the most loyal subjects, and finally how it was accepted by the communities around them. He next took up the question of the Portuguese language, and he said it was matter for regret that the study of this language among them was being almost entirely neglected, and that it behoved those who had the welfare of the Community at heart to do all they could to encourage it. The Portuguese language, he said, was the social language of their community, and so long as it was denied its place in the educational schemes of our Community so long would be impossible to bring about a thorough fusion of the different elements and grades of the people so as to form a solid mass. He said in the old days—days—which would be in the memory of many of those who sat around him—they could boast of splendid Portuguese Schools and Colleges at Mahim. But now everything was gone, and the result was not altogether satisfactory. Patriotism had waned. He did not wish to underrate the study of English which as their official language deserved their earnest consideration and which would always receive due attention in the educational schemes of the nascent Association. But Portuguese was there social language, and as it was in social life that the best impress of our enlightenment was left—as it was the "home" to which our best feelings were drawn and on which our truest affections were centred, so the study of the language which was the medium of intercouse in their social and domestic relations, demanded their most careful consideration. Going into the question of the *Padroado*, Mr. Da Silva said the Bombay Portuguese Community owed its origin as a Christian Community to the Portuguese, and that if it had a history of which it was proud, that history was the outcome of the *Padroado* and it was intimately associated with the Portuguese nation. To traduce that nation, to speak of the *Padroado* in terms of irreverence and disrespect, as the so-called East Indians have been doing, was, therefore to make a mean return to them—a return unworthy of a christian people—unworthy of good men. Mr. Da Silva alluded to a paragraph in the memorial submitted to Lord Salisbury by the Bombay Catholic Union in which it was stated that a few of the leaders of the Bombay East Indian Association had subscribed to the views expressed in that memorial which was a prayer for the abolition of the *Padroado*; that these *leaders* were the special representatives of the Native Catholic Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein numbering 60,000 souls, and that in so subscribing they were giving effect to the wishes of the community. Mr. Da Silva asked if the community had ever consented to such an opinion or desire being expressed on their behalf (a voice from the audience answered, *never.*) The Bombay East Indian Association, he said, had done all it could to nullify the *Padroado* and to exterminate it, and it was remarkable that even at the meeting at Andheri where, by attractions of a questionable character, the members of that Association had managed to get together a large number of people they *did not* dare to mention their attitude in regard to the *Padroado*. If then the East Indians were afraid to place their policy before the people in a matter of such vital importance to them how could they claim to be representative? This, Mr. Da Silva said, passed his comprehension. On the other hand he was there, and there were others there present to explain the exact lines on which the Bombay Portuguese Association would work, so that if the meeting was unanimous in supporting this movement, the Bombay Portuguese Association would be taking its stand among the institutions of Bombay on a sound basis. With these remarks he sumitted the resolution which ran as follows:—"That in view of the ill-advised action of a fraction of our Community in regard to our name, and our language, and to the *Padroado* to which the Community is deeply attached from motives of gratitude for the blessings received through its instrumentality, this meeting resolves that an Association be this day established to be called the Bombay Portuguese Association for the purpose of watching and promoting the interests of the Community."

In seconding the resolution Mr. W. B. De Souza read a long speech in Portuguese dealing almost exhaustively with the history of the movement and the objects and reasons of the Bombay Portuguese Association. He said this Association was a *desideratum* and that its establishment would initiate an era of progress and prosperity in the Community. He referred to the services rendered to the Community by the late Mr. V. L. Da Silva in the most eulogistic terms, and deplored the inability of such men to do greater good to the people owing to want of co-operation. Speaking of the Bombay East India Association, he repudiated the designation which it was attempted to foist on the Community, and he said that from the time of the establishment of that Association there has been a complete disorganization among their people and disputes and dissensions such as had never been known of before, have been playing havoc among them. Coming to the question of the *Padroado* he said to the true sons of this country, to the true patriots, the *Padroado* as an institution of the religion they professed should be dearer than any other, because it recalled vividly to mind the days in which their fathers embraced the true faith and with it adopted the principles of civilized life which now distinguish them from the other Communities.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—After all that has been said here to-day, fter all you have read ever since the *Portuguez Britannico* was launched into the ocean of journalism, fter all the criticisms and controversies that have een elicited by the memorial against the so-called ast Indians, after all the taunts and insults, which ave culminated even in curses, that have been urled at us by some holy men—taunts and insults hich only served to weaken the East Indian cause; fter all this, it would be superfluous for me to say nything more on this occasion. Yet I cannot refrain rom doing so. I cannot let this opportunity pass by without saying something. First and foremost then, we are here, united like honest men to fight for our name, a name associated with the religion we have adopted, and of which we are so justly proud, a name that was sacred to our forefathers and ought to be sacred to us—(cheers),—a name that is truly and emphatically ours, a name that was ours not only for generations past, but even for centuries. (Renewed cheers.) We are here then to fight for our name. Is there any fact on the annals of the human race similar to this! Was there ever a man or a body of men nited together to maintain the name of their community? History fails to present a parallel instance. It is singular and unprecedented. This enviable istinction was left to us, true children of the soil, onverts of the missionaries sent by Portugal, to whom e owe very much and are very thankful, yet we are s loyal to the British Crown as any Englishman imself. (Loud cheers). Such a circumstance as an ppeal or a protest from some honest members of a ommunity to the rest of it, as far as my knowledge xtends, has never occurred before. We see Russia nforcing the study of the Russian language among its ubjects, we see England indirectly doing the same here India as without a fair knowledge of the rich English nguage it would be impossible for us to obtain respectable appointments under Government. If we go ck to those awful times when the crescent terrified d terrorised all Christendom, we see Alwalid I. prohibiting the use of the Greek language and compelling study of the Arabic language. All this was tated by politics and served to consolidate their power, but never, not even in those dreadful times of Saracenic supremacy, do we find the conquered nation constrained to change *its* name, though the sword of the conqueror might have easily accomplished this to his own advantage. This extraordinary task has devolved upon some extraordinary members of our community who have decreed *pro tempore* or till further orders—(laughter)—to style themselves East Indians, some of whom like good Catholics curse and swear at us,—(laughter)—and others like reasonable beings consider themselves perfectly justified in calling us fossilized, and crazy simpletons simply because we cannot comprehend their logic, nor accept their dictum. (Laughter). There is no toleration for our opinion, no charity for our defective understanding, no mercy for for our ignorance. (Laughter). Like Socrates they believe all Ignorance is Vice and they are therefore, determined, as Tommy, one of the correspondents of the Bombay East Indian distinctly says, to lower us in the estimation of the public. (Let them try it.). These unreflecting and deluded men in the heat of their enthusiasm for things novel, little know that in destroying their brethren, in destroying you, they injure themselves. And what is their *object*? What are are the reasons assigned for this remarkable metamorphosis in the designation of our community? The first is to distinguish ourselves from the Goanese. Mind, this is not done out of patriotism. It is publicly avowed that it is out of sheer self-interest, a base and contemptible motive, anti-catholic and therefore censurable, for this self-interest is directed to do harm to others as clearly manifested by the unfortunate evidence tendered before the Public Service Commission, which reveals a sentiment that ought never to emanate from a good catholic. In connection with this I will read to you the following paragraph in the last impression of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, which is an extract from an *Episcopal Letter* signed by thirty-two Austrian Archbishops and Bishops. "Our Church bears no enmity towards any nationality, and prefers none; but she rejects the heathenish separation and isolation of one nation from another. The Church decidedly disapproves of injustice towards others, and of fanatical hatred towards races other than one's own. It is a *Catholic* principle that love for one's own nation must not violate the rule of brotherly and neighbourly love, and and it must not degenerate into hatred of other races—a heathenish principle, which is now recommended mostly by those who have turned from the Christian faith." This is the Catholic principle, and the Bombay East Indian Association is deliberately trying to undo what the Catholic Church teaches us. Is this good? Ain't it bad? But apart from this how does our self-interest suffer? Are not the Goanese entitled to the same rights and privileges and eligible for the same Government appointments as we are and as all other foreigners are? There is not the slightest doubt that they are and if they are, how do we suffer? I do not know. I fancy it is only in the imagination of ourcounterfeit East Indians. (Loud laughter) It is, moreover, alleged that the Goanese, who are known as Portuguese, serve as cooks and butlers, and hence it has been brought about by the famous theory of the Association of Ideas that the terms Portuguese and cook have become synonymous in their signification. I denounce this as a wretched attempt at misrepresentationflowing from the heated imagination of some would be East Indian. I never had the misfortune of being mistaken for a cook yet.(Laughter) If I had I should know at once that there is some defect in me which requires to be remedied, and set to it without delay, rather than change my designation, which must remain unknown unless I carry about me in some conspicuous place a distinctive badge like that of the soldiers of the Salvation Army. But are there no English and French cooks? Does it follow from this that all Englishmen and Frenchmen are cooks? This is nonsense verging on madness. Are there no respectable Goanese? Lots ot them. Why then use such vulgar language against them as that adopted by the *Bombay East Indian*. I fear many articles in that paper are written by some outcast Goanese, and yet this paper professes to be the champion of the Bombay East Indian Association: the Secretary of which is a Goanese gentleman. This is an anomaly which passes my comprehension, but of course, it must be remembered, I am a crazy simpleton. The second reason given is that the designation is a misnomer. According to this probably every nation on the face of the earth would have to change its designation. Tracing our origin to Adam or even to Noah we all ought to be known by one and the same name. Nothing short of a miracle would be needed to cause such a fusion of nations. No quixotic flight of imagination, not even that of the so-called East Indians could promise us this. If the inappropriateness of the designation justifies its change, must not such thinkers to be consistent with their principle likewise change their Portuguese surnames for they are very misleading. Britto must accordingly be altered into Brittoji—(loud laughter)—or into Briton if a British term is wanted, and Feliz Leao into Happy Lion. (Renewed laughter). But here the East Indians pause. They shrink from further progress. They dare not carry their principles to their ultimate consequences. Surrounding influences deter them. Men are not yet ripe for it, for they venerate and love the name of their fathers, and all the enthusiasm of the innovators degenerate into this very melancholy consolation that "we are the creatures of circumstances." Ay, there is more philosophy in this than they probably know. Thus you see they subordinate reason to whims and fancies. I hope I have distinctly shown to you that the reasons assigned for this change are very far fetched and untenable. With the refutation of these reasons the necessity for a change disappears even if necessity could be pleaded as an extenuating circumstance. But let me ask who would change his name? Some Dher or Mhar or some low-caste fellow, who is ashamed to acknowledge it. By disowning our name then we lay ourselves open to the charge that our origin is base. You naturally resent such an imputation with might and main as I do. (Loud cheers). How comes it then that the name East Indian has taken such hold upon some? This is easily explained. The fact is, man is so peculiarly formed that he readily believes what he wishes to believe, and is happy in the belief. This is illustrated everywhere. So it is with East Indians. Apart from its meaning the term sounds so nice. (Laughter.) Hence there is hankering after it. Others imagine it elevates them in the opinion of the world, and saves them from being mistaken for Topazes—(laughter)—as expressed by a Mr. L. G. Coelho. This tickles the fancy of some, gratifies their vanity and consoles their pride. Others again hopefully believe that this of itself is calculated to better their prospects, no matter whether they have any merits of their own or not. (Laughter). From such selfish and purely worldly considerations many have lent a ready ear to statements stamped with imposture on the very face of them. Unfortunately for us, too often in this world success is made the criterion of truth, and the little success the so-called East Indians have achieved is trumpeted to the world as the criterion of truth and the grandeur of their mission. But in the intellectual collisions that must necessarily ensue sooner or later, truth must prevail, and lies and imposture no matter how powerfully and systematically sustained must be prepared to depart in ignominy and disgrace. The result of this intellectual war we perceive now. The term East Indian and the Association are unable to stand the trying ordeal. Like a comet the East Indian Association suddenly appeared into this world, and like a comet it is destined to disappear as suddenly (Cheers). The brightness of this phenomenon is fast waning away, and so the Association sends luminaries of the second magnitude in the form of Justices of the Peace—(laughter)—to raise agitation against us without even knowing what we really are and what we mean to do. This is done even by a Justice of the Peace, who is entrusted with the peace of the country; thus one absurd act leads to another. I am really at a loss what to say to those, who after they have once gone wrong, stubbornly persist in it, and foolishly defend one stupid idea by another. I can only say that the constitution of man is such that even after he is convinced of the utter absurdity of the notions prevailing around him, he cowardly shrinks from openly repudiating them, and urged by the force of circumstances he becomes a veritable hypocrite publicly applauding what he privately condemns. It is said that whole communities may sink into this deplorable disgrace. This is attested by History. A superstitious belief among the Hindoos maintained that Ceylon was supported in its place by Hanuman the Monkey-god. Another national superstition asserted that the world rests on an elephant, which in its turn is supported by some other animal till eventually we come to a tortoise. Can it be possible that the philosophical Brahmin, whose language we admire, who wrote the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, the Vedas and the Puranas, and the splendid commentaries on the Surya Liddhanta, could for a moment entertain such a preposterous idea? I cannot believe it. Similarly we find even some Greek philosophers of great repute behaved like hypocrites in some matters. Again, take one of those educated Brahmins who visits you, sits at your table, eats meat and drinks wine. But when he retires into the sanctuary of his house he dare not whisper a word of this. He knows the great folly of the notions around him, yet he dare not say so. He thus becomes a hypocrite. Such I conceive is the case with many of our so-called East Indians. But we may very reasonably hope for a change. We perceive some signs of it already. The East Indian idol is sure to be crushed to pieces one odd day. (Cheers.) We are told that at Alexandria there was a Pagan temple dedicated to the God Serapis, whose image could talk and in fact work wonders. This brought a large concourse of pious devotees to the Serapion. Eventually, however, this renowned temple became the hotbed of much vice, and was therefore an object of abhorrence to the early Christians. One day during the reign of Theodosius the Great, Theopeilus, Archbishop of Alexandria was entrusted with the task of demolishing this temple. An old veteran was sent to destroy the image. He approached it with some superstitious awe as the fame of the idol had reached far and wide. He at last mustered courage and with one fatal blow rolled the poor head of the image on the floor; and it is said "a colony of frightened rats rushed forth from the interior." So that the solemn swindle of 700 years was exposed in roars of laughter by a single blow. So will it be with this East Indian idol—(cheers)—whose fame has reached far but whose end is at hand. (Renewed cheers). Such is the destiny of the East Indian idol, but in the meantime what has it done? It has encouraged and shielded deceit, instilled false hopes and ideas into some, disturbed the peace of families and has thus done much harm. The simulation it teaches exercises a demoralizing influence upon the actor for exterior facts re-act upon the interior man. There is much harm in this. The term was weighed in the balance and was found wanting, which suggests *British-Indian* and may one day suggest *African-Indian* if Africa conquers India. If I became a Portuguese or French subject I should be known as a Portuguese-Indian or a French-Indian so that I have not even a name which I could call my own. Such is the view of our temporary East Indians. (Laughter). These "creatures of circumstances" truly and substantially depend upon circumstances. Is there any rhyme or reason in this? I fail to perceive it. "There is no fact of human interest more profoundly solemn than the death of a nation" says Draper in his Intellectual Development of Europe, and the change of the name is actually the death-blow of a nation. It, therefore behoves an enlightened man to reflect very seriously before promulgating so remarkable a metamorphosis of opinion as is involved in casting off a time-honoured name, and assuming a new one for this is intimately associated with things that out-live all mundane affairs. Royer Collard has said "Human Societies are born, live and die on Earth. It is there, their destinies are accomplished, but man has a future life." To teach man hypocrisy and the art of lying would be to show him the way to Hell. Upon all these considerations the term East Indian is discommendable and censurable. But suppose for argument's sake none of these objections existed, would the termt adopted be proper? I ask you if a cap does not fit you would you cast it away, to put on another one equally unfit? Certainly not. Now then "the ordinary signification of words is formed by gradual progress and in the constant presence of facts" says Guizot, a man eminently erudite and the author of the History of the European civilization. Upon this method an East Indian has come to signify a person of mixed European and Asiatic descent. Norton, a Barrister-at-Law, goes still further. To him an East Indian is a term applicable to persons of European descent by law born natives for no respectable native family did marry an European nor can they do so even now without being christianized. This must be true of the first East Indians, but there are numerous respectable families of respectable descent. If you examine the Regulations of the G. I. P. Railway you will find the same meaning attached to the term East Indian. If you cast a glance at the Arms Act you will find the East Indians are exempted from the operations of that Act, while you are not, for if you attempt to keep a gun without a license the Police will readily give you a free boarding and lodging within the walls of the Oomercarry jail. (Laughter). The introduction of the term East Indian, I fear, will yet do much harm, far more than Dhinooh Patel anticipates. (Renewed laughter). Again take Lord Clive and Warren Hastings and other great heroes and statesmen, that had so much to do with the crystallization of the of the Indian Empire from the ruins of the Moghul Rule and remnants of the Maharatta conquest. When these great personages returned to England they were popularly known as Indian Nabobs. Did any Englishman for a moment believe that they were Indians, though the term was essentially imported into England from India? Not one. The term was perfectly intelligible. So also is the term Portuguese as applied to us. We know that sociability and sympathy are the peculiar characteristics of the Portuguese Nation and in fact of all the Celtic Nations as opposed to the Tutonic ones. Who that has ever associated with a Portuguese gentleman has failed to feel this? I have always felt myself more at home with a Portuguese than with any other foreigner. Thus our associations with them; their way of living and mode of dressing, which we copied; their language we love to talk, their religion which we adopted, and the dominion they held over us, are facts, the presence of which has gradually given to our community the term Portuguese. The Thana Gazetteer, a Standard book of reference, distinctly states that the Native Christians of Bassein and Salsette are known among the Natives as Fringi derived from Frank used during the wars of the Crusade, and among the Europeans as Portuguese. So that there is no fear of misunderstanding among our rulers, unless it be ignorance, but the ignorance of another is no reason for advocating a change of designation. Thus then our name, our religion, our moral and mental culture is all due to the Portuguese nation; and shall we forget this, shall we be so ungrateful as to treat Portugal with contempt because she has fallen, and cast off the very name she gave us in sheer digust? I do not think human ingratitude can sink so low, for ingratitude is the basest of all human acts. This thought may not have occurred to many as it did not occur to me at first, but when it does, it must receive due deference. I am now done with the name. I know it is sufficiently plain to you that our name is our proper name, and we have no business nor any right to change it. If we are called fools for this well, never mind We know it proceeds from ignorance or hatred. (Cheers.) I now come to our Infant Association. It would be absurd on the part of any man to draw comparisons between this and the Bombay East Indian Association just now. But we may examine what the latter is doing. They teach our poor cultivators English. These East Indian politicians are wiser than all the English and Indian politicians (Laughter). Do you think if our material prospects would be bettered by a knowledge of the English language, that the British Government would not establish English Schools instead of the Vernacular Schools that are to be found in every decent village in the district? Would not the National Congress of Indian draw attention to this? Of course it would. But the fact is English is not for all. Under the peculiar circumstances obtaining in India as soon as a man knows to articulate a few English phrases he thinks it degrading to till his fields, abandons his ancestral calling and roams the streets of Bombay to make his life more miserable. Truly, English is not for all. Then again, it actually teaches Sanscrit to the little children—(loud laughter)—whilst not one of our graduates know the language. Not satisfied with this it gets a Hindoo gentleman to teach Music to our people. (Renewed laughter). Perhaps the good old Music-master has an idea of making some of them wandering minstrels like the Casi-topee-wallas. (Loud laughter). But let me not criticize any more the doings of our compatriots. Let me turn my attention to our Association. I must say that this infant is born in very troublesome times for there are lions ready to devour it—(loud laughter)—and jackdaws in borrowed feathers to peck at it. (Renewed laughter). It will therefore, require all our care and vigilance, and I have not the slightest doubt each one of you will take care of this innocent babe, which was accused of many heinous crimes before it was born. (Laughter). It will be our duty to guide and direct this child to manhood and strength. Let him avoid all domestic strifes. If he goes forth to fight against a tottering old man, the Bombay East Indian Association—(laughter),—it will not be good. The fittest will survive. The Bombay Portuguese Association is bound to survive, but us avoid all internal discord for this will impede progress. It will frequently be necessary to wound our misguided citizens, but let it not be deep, so that when the wound is cured they may like St. Ignatius, take a new path, join our ranks and do honor to us. Let me now call attention to two points. In the first place let us constantly remember that there is fluctuating tendency among men to complain upon frivolous and trifling grounds or to be satisfied without any reason whatever like the East Indians. In the next place let us bear in mind that our hopes, thoughts, and imaginations naturally surge up high, and we confidently expect to accomplish many great things, but when it comes to the practical work, when we experience difficulties, and have to surmount obstacles, our courage gives way, we feel positively paralyzed and we despairingly abandon what we impatiently undertook. Let us beware of both these circumstances. Let us not fall victims to any of these defects. Let us accustom ourselves to gauge our strength and capability beforehand, and let us attempt nothing we cannot legitimately attain. But above all let us do our work conscientiously and let us never forget that we are constantly before the public gaze and will be judged according to our deserts. With these observations I cordially wish this Association every possible success. At present it is stretching forth its innocent hands for help and succour. Napoleon once did the same. He sucked his thumb and probably tried to suck his toes, but like Napoleon, let us hope this Association has a glorious career in its own sphere, and eventually prove not the terror of the world but the friend and protector of the Bombay Portuguese Community. (Loud and long cheers.)

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried nem. con.

The Provisional Secretary read the rules of the Association for approval and adoption. These rules were 23 in number. Mr. J. Baptista seconded. Carried unanimously.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman, Mr. J. J. Da Silva, and others stated that it would give them much pleasure to hear the opinion of any of the outsiders present, whereupon Mr. J. F. D'Souza, who was one of the visitors, addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen, in rising to say a few words on this occasion, I must in the first place thank you for the privilege you accord me. I must ask you to regard my attempt with an indulgent eye. I am not used to public speaking, and if I were, I think, I would feel equally non-possessed as I do at this moment on account of the great importance of the movement that has brought us all here to-day. There is very little that I can say which you do not already know, but as an outsider who has lived a good deal amongst you, and has had the amplest opportunities of studying your requirements and especially your position in the struggle now going on in your community, I think I can place before you a view of your affairs which will be appreciated—which, if it will not benefit you will certainly do you no harm. You have come together, gentlemen, to organize yourselves into a body and you have inaugurated an Association for the amelioration of the condition of your people. In these days of combination, ceremonies like the present are not unfrequent, and every body more or less knows what they are; and it is unnecessary for me or any one else to endeavour to explain them. And so far as the present movement is concerned, I think the speakers who have preceded me have threshed out the subject, and have placed your case in such a strong light that it is impossible you can feel the smallest doubt as to your ultimate success. But there is one thing which I should very much like to tell you—something which, whether you know it or not, I feel compelled to mention and to emphasize. It is this. In an Association as in any other organization, there are three things essential to success. They are, first, a motive; second, a method or means; third, an object. Of course it is understood, gentlemen, that the motive shall be beneficent; that the method shall be correct, and that the object shall be benevolent. If you call up your own experience of an Institution that has been thoroughly successful, you will find gentlemen, that it had a beneficent motive at its inception and establishment; that it has a correct method of procedure in all its undertakings; and that it has a benevolent object which it aims at achieving. I feel satisfied that the movement in which you are all so deeply interested at this moment will prove itself possessed of these three essentials to success; but before elucidating the matter I should like to make a few remarks in regard to your surroundings. I am one of those who believe that one Association is good enough for one Community, provided of course that that one Association is a *bona fide* concern. Now we are all aware of the existence among you of an Association known as the Bombay East-Indian Association. All those who have addressed you to-day have referred to this Association; and on the face of this fact, I can only take your attempt to establish another Association to mean that you do not think the Bombay East Indian Association a *bona fide* affair. I am precisely of your own opinion; but I do not want you to take my words for it. I wish you to form your own conclusions. Only let me demonstrate the matter to you. Only let me apply the test of the three essentials and we shall see at a glance whether or not the Bombay East Indian Association has a leg to stand on. In the first place, then, what was the motive which induced a few members of your community to form that Association? It was, admittedly, a hatred of the Goanese? Was this a beneficent motive? No, gentlemen, far, far from it. It was an iniquitous motive—one derogatory to your dignity as civilized men, and opposed so your principles as Christians. So that tried by the first test the Bombay East Indian Association falls to the ground. What are its methods? It seems to me, gentlemen, so far as methods are concerned the Bombay East Indian Association is in a position to defy any institution in the world to be more incorrect. What is it, it has done? What is it, it is now doing? It has endeavoured to do that which, as Mr. Baptista has pointed out, is unprecedented in the history of mankind. It has endeavoured to take away the name by which your community has been known for centuries—a name which is yours without doubt and without dispute. It would rob you of the language which, with the name, is equally yours—a language which should form the connecting link between your cultured and uncultured classes. It has vituperated the Portuguese nation to which you owe a deep debt of gratitude. It has done its best to abolish the *Padroado* to which, as the resolution which you have just adopted says, your community is deeply and sincerely attached. It has misrepresented and abused the priests of the *Padroado*, the priests of our religion, and the priests of your own community. Could any method of procedure be more incorrect, more irrational? Then lastly, gentlemen, what are the objects of that Association? In the first place, self-aggrandizement. Any one who has watched the course of things in that Association will tell you that the first object for which it works is self-aggrandizement. In the second place, destruction of every thing that the community holds dear—the severance of all the old ties by which you are connected with the past. In the third place, the enslavement of the community to the will the *Propaganda* which has done nothing, absolutely nothing for you. This is a repulsive picture. Let me turn from it to that fair one which is presented to my mind's eye by a contemplation of the scope and aims of the Bombay Portuguese Association which dates its existence from to-day. What are its motives? Affection and sympathy for the people; respect for the history and traditions of your race. Could anything be more beneficent? Could anything be more noble? Could anything be more substantial as a foundation for your new Association? What are the means which your Association intends to employ? They are those which guarantee fidelity to the ideas and usages of your people; the defence and maintenance of the name which is your birthright; the spread of education for education's sake, and the diffusion of a language which will bring the different grades of your community on a footing of social equality; preservation of the *Padroado* by all fair and constitutional means and, lastly respect for those who are in authority over you, respect for your Bishop and for your priests who are after all the best leaders of the people. What are your objects? To restore the peace which has been so sadly disturbed; to secure the progress which is so essential, and lastly to bring about that prosperity which never fails to attend any well-directed efforts. These are the scope and aims of your Association so far as I understand them, and I think they cannot be better. You have framed and adopted a set of rules which have the merit of being short, simple and sensible. You are about to elect a council to manage your affairs, and, so far as I can judge from a glance at the names which it is intended to place before you, your council will be composed of men who possess all that is required of fresh, of knowledge, of experience and of sound common sense. I do not think you need any thing more. Let me assure you that if you work diligently and conscientiously on the lines which you have chalked out for yourselves, you will have the approbation of your own consciences; you will receive the support of every right-thinking man; you will obtain the prayers and blessings of all those who came within the radius of your influence, and the time will not be long in coming when the Bombay Portuguese Association will be universally recognized as the legitimate exponent of the aims, aspirations, wants and wishes of your Community. I will conclude, gentlemen, with wishing your Association every prosperity and success.

Mr. J. J. DeSilva proposed the following names to be appointed members of the Council:—The Rev. G.F. daSilva, president; Messrs. Antonia Pereira, and M. V. Silva, vice-presidents; Dr. George da Cunha and Mr. W. B. D'Souza, joint honorary secretaries; Mr. P. L. d'Annunciacao, treasurer; Messrs. M. F. Azavedo, S. J. Barretto, D. A. Borges, M. Cordeiro, J. C. Dias, P. A. Dias, J. J. Gonsalves, D. Lopes, A. de Mello, J. M. de Mello, J. F. Mendonca, J. P. Pereira, P. P. Pereira, D. A. de Silva, J. J. da Silva, L. D. da Silva, I. M. da Silva, J. N. da Silva, and J. S. Rodrigues, members.

Dr. George da Cunha said:—Mr. Chairman and well-wishers of the Bombay Portuguese Association, I thank you very much for the compliment you have paid me in electing me one of the Secretaries of the Association that has just been formed. I feel honoured at the confidence you repose in me, in asking me to take up such a responsible post, and I trust I will discharge its duties to your satisfaction. I am happy in having such an able and energetic colleague as Mr. De Souza, to co-operate with me; but without wishing to detract in any way from the valuable assistance which I know he will give me, I must beg of each individual member of the Association to help us. Union is strength and if we work together with a will we will be able to overcome our difficulties with comparative ease. Remember that union is strength only when each individual part of united body does his appointed portion of work. Gentlemen, it is not easy and it is very often impossible to please every body, and even well-meaning Secretaries have their failings. But I should be sorry if it should be ever said of us that we deliberately transgressed; that we adopted a mode of action that was detrimental to the interests of the Association, that we in any instance acted *ultra vires* or gave any member to understand that we could do as we liked. We know we are open to correction and we will gladly welcome any suggestion from any member, which we think will facilitate our work and promote the interests of the Association. We solicit your generosity and candour; all we ask is fair play, everything is to be done above board, nothing behind the door or clandestinely. And we assure you that we will spare neither time nor trouble to place before the proper authorities, such of your wrongs as need redress, and such of your rights as need vindication.

Gentlemen, in the management of an Association where so much heterogenous matter comes up for discussion and disposal a great deal of time may be lost and much trouble caused if members bring up irrelevant trifles to notice of the Committee. In the avoidance of unnecessary complaints you will save us labour which could be more usefully directed to your interest. When a man joins an Association he wishes to know the aims and objects of that Association. and these have been sufficiently explained to you by the gentlemen who have preceded me. But besides wishing to know the objects of the Association he generally expects from it some substantial return. We are not here to discuss Utopian schemes but to enter ain what is practical, feasible and suited to our needs and wants. I purpose therefore to say a few words on the subject of Education and I trust you will give it the attention it deserves. Education in both its phases, Higher and Primary, is an important and interesting subject. But gentlemen, it is doubly important to you, because our position in regard to this question has been most grossly misrepresented. The rumour has gone abroad that this Association intends to suppress the teaching of English and introduce in its stead Portuguese or Goanese. The former is a language which has a literature of its own, the latter is a dialect. About its literature I am not quite certain, though some say that it is embodied in ballads. To put such a mischievous construction on the aims and object of this Association is certainly no credit to the men who have done so. I can assure you, gentlemen, the Association means to do no such thing and it never for a moment dreamt that while advocating the teaching of Portuguese that there would be men found who would poison the minds of the people by giving them to understand that the Association was deliberately trying to injure the prospects of the Community by withholding from it the teaching of English. To show you the absurdity of such an accusation I have only to point out to you the members of the Community who, because they know English, hold lucrative posts under Government and in Mercantile Firms, and I cannot refrain from specially referring in this connexion to Mr. Da Silva, one of the chief promoters of the Association who, had it not been for his knowledge of English and remarkable spirit of enterprise, would not to day have been the happy proprietor of that useful Institution known as the Bombay Circulating Library. Who I ask from the Community imports into Bombay and circulates through the length and breadth of the Presidency English literature in all its conceivable form and shape. In the face of all this, gentlemen, is it fair to say thas we denounce the teaching of English? Our contention is that English is not for all, not at all times and not in all places. But the objection might be brought forward that if the teaching of English were not extended to the suburbs that many a mute inglorious Milton would die unknown to the world. I should sincerely deplore the occurrence of such a calamity to any member of our Community. But does it not seem ridiculous to establish an elaborate scheme of education for the benefit of a genius whose existence is possible, but extremely problematic. Remember, gentlemen, that the peasantry is the backbone of our Community and that we should therefore be especially careful about the education of the masses. The disastrous results of a superficial education in English are to you only too painfully apparent. It is precisely at the time when the son of a rustic is spelling his way through the third reading book that he begins to entertain doubts of his father's wisdom and when he has got to the end of the last page he is confirmed (perhaps with some show of reason) in the opinion of the folly of the father who hampered him with such an education. I say therefore that an education scheme which brings a lad as far as the third book and leaves him there is responsible for his failure in after life. Let me once more impress upon you that we only object to the *indiscriminate* teaching of English. We must therefore organise a system by which we can impart a knowledge of Marathi and Portuguese to the peasantry. The usefulness of Marathi goes without saying. As for Portuguese the reason for teaching it are threefold,—first that it would bring the peasantry more in touch with the members ofthe Community who speak it and who could consequently attend to their wants and strive to ameliorate their condition, secondly that it will serve as a social bond between the working and better classes, and thirdly that it is impossible for us to give up a language which has such tender associations interwoven with it—a language sacred to our altars and ours hearts, a language in which is embalmed the most precious traditions of our race.

Mr. J. Pereira here explained in Marathi all that had been said by the various speakers.

The Chairman said that it might save time if those who wished to join the Association would come forward and give their names. Upon this almost all those who heard him signed their names.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman—but before dispersing, the meeting gave three cheers for the Bombay-Portuguese Association and there more for the *O Portuguez-Britannico*.

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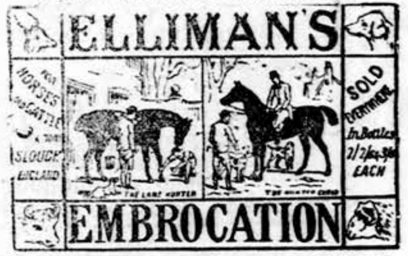

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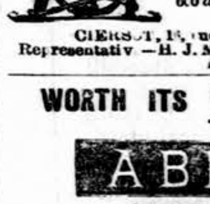

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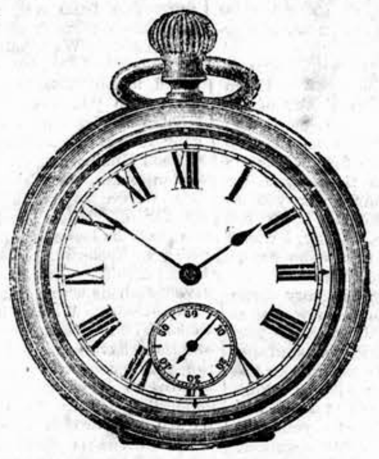

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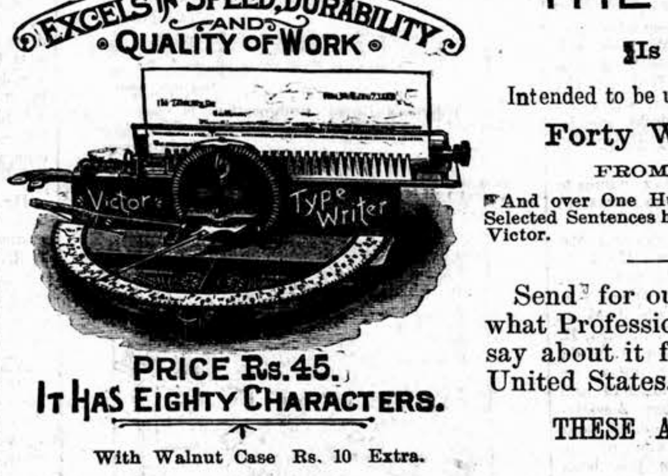
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Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

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"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

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HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. **For Third Quality Ginger Ale.**
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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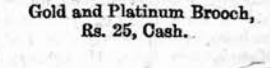

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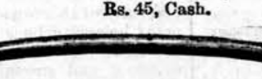

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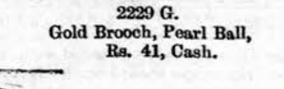

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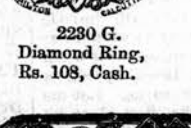

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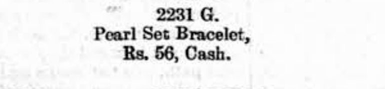

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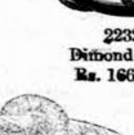

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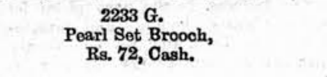

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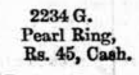

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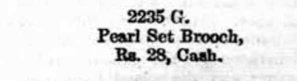

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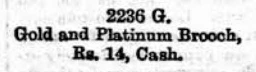

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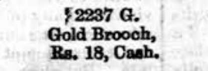

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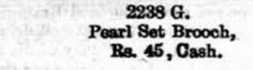

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